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Book and Job Printing

PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

THE STORY TELLER.

From the Knickerbocker Magazine.

Running the Gantlet.

AN INCIDENT OF THE LAST PEACE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "EASTERN LANDS," ETC.

A bright and beautiful Sunday morning dawned upon the town and harbor of Halifax. The waters were gently breaking upon the shores of George's Island, and both sides of the channel, a cooling breeze from the south-east was toying with the numberless streamers and flags that decorated the various vessels of the port, and the broad ensign of Great Britain, that were spread abroad to catch its breath from the flag-staffs of Citadel Hill, George's Island, Point Sandwich and the Half-moon battery; the bending arch of heaven presented a clear field of deep azure, unbroken by a single cloud, the sun, just lifting itself from its ocean bed, dazzling light along the waters, causing them to sparkle brighter than crystals with the reflection of its golden column; and gilding the spires and house-tops of the town, the vessels, and forts, and every thing is smiled upon, with glittering splendor. Every object that received again the light of day, seemed conscious that it was a time for rest and peace, so still and quiet, and in such happy keeping, was every thing around.

It was a May morning, in 1815. The war with the United States was over, peace having been proclaimed but a short time previous.—Two nations had again met in amity, and exchanged once more the terms of courtesy and friendship; and the tie which war had so rudely severed, was once more united. Yet during the very darkest period of the war of 1812-'15, when the most bitter feelings of deadly enmity were aroused on either side; when little was exchanged between the two nations, but terms of defiance, taunts and reproaches: when they met not, save at the point of the bayonet, and before the cannon's mouth, where the crimson-dried turf, and the slippery deck, too plainly told that these interviews were bloody; even then the heart of an inveterate enemy was moved, and tears of sympathy were copiously shed, in mourning over the loss of one of the bravest heroes that ever contended for the glory and triumph of the star-spangled banner of our own dear country; the unfortunate but chivalric commander of the ill-fated Chesapeake—"Lawrence." Yes, to the eternal honor of the British nation—particularly the naval officers and subjects then resident at Halifax—be it recorded that they demeaned themselves as brave and generous enemies; and to the latest days of the Republic, that action will ever be remembered with the kindest feelings of sincere gratitude.

It is well known that after the action between the Chesapeak and Shannon, in which Captain Lawrence was killed, and his vessel captured, the prize containing the prisoners were carried down to Halifax. As the Shannon, followed by the captured frigate passed Sanbro' light the telegraph at Point Sandwich, communicating with that upon Citadel Hill, announced to the inhabitants of Halifax, that a British frigate with a prize was comming up. The most unequivocal token of joy were manifested, salutes were prepared to fire as soon as they should enter the channel; brush and wood were collected to make bonfires, flags and steamers rose at every eminence; the military bands on shore together with those on board the men-of-war at anchor in the basin above, struck up "God save the King,' and "Rule Britiania;" and all along the shore, crowds upon crowds were collected, ready to receive them with huzzas and shouts of triumph; suddenly, and while they were yet gazing, the Shannon's ensign was lowered to half mast, as was also that of the Chesapeake. Fear and consternation instantly usurped the place of joy and triumph. What had happened?—None could answer. The telegraph demanded an explanation, and there was a dead stillness among that mighty multitude. So immovably still stood the crowd, that the breaking of the tiny waves, kissing the edge of the shore at their feet, was heard distinctly as they eagerly watched a small ball of bunting rolling slowly up the mast of the frigate. For a moment, upon reaching its destination, it dropped against the mast: then as a breath of air lifted itself upon its wings, it spread out clear and free, and then it was whispered from one to another, with saddened feelings, that the commanded of the Chesapeake had fallen in the conflict. Not a shout, now a single huzza, issued from one of that numbered crowd that had collected to rend the air with joyful acclamation. The name of Lawrence, associated with all that was brave and manly, was a familiar sound to their ears. They knew him through life as an unyielding and unsparing enemy; but his many virtues had won respect; but now that the touch of death had glazed those eyes which had been wont to sparkle with enthusiasm, when the fight waxed hottest, and stolen from that arm the sinewy strength that had made the flashing cutlas 'tell,' wherever it had struck, they wept for him as though their own navy had lost its brightest ornament.

Wrapped in the colors which in life he had bled to preserve unsullied, and in death he prayed that he might not be separated from, his remains were conveyed on shore, and buried with military and national honors. The ensigns of the vessels in the harbor, and also those upon the forts and batteries on shore were displayed at half-mast; minute-guns were fired: the corpse was borne to the grave by the oldest captains in the navy, then at Halifax; and every demonstration of public sympathy was manifested for their brave but unfortunate enemy. But I am digressing.

An hour had hardly elapsed, since daybreak, when a brig shot through the narrow channel that lies between Sanbro' light and that part of Point Sandwich on which stood the Half-Moon Battery. Her helm was in the hands of her commander; by his side stood his mate, with a glass, minutely examining every object, as they came successively in sight. The sailors were dispersed about the yards and rigging, busily reducing sail, while a few were engaged at the bows in clearing the cable, and preparing to drop anchor. Impelled by the breeze which was then setting up the channel directly in favor, aided by the force of the current, the vessel rapidly passed the various forts and batteries along the shore, until nearly abreast of the southern extremity of George's Island when the sails were all taken in, the anchor slipped, and she swung round with her head toward the town, securely moored, awaiting to be boarded by the custom-house boat, which had already left the shore for that purpose.

'What brig is this?' enquired the naval officer as he touched the deck.

'The Growler, of Halifax, at your service, Sir,' replied the commander, coming forward with a graceful air and a smile playing about his lips.

'Ah, indeed? Barnett and Company's craft, eh?'

'The same, Sir.'

'And are you Captain Hecate?'

'I have that honor,' replied the captain, with another smile, touching his hat at the same time although a sly twinkle in his eye almost seemed to cast a doubt upon the sincerity of his politeness.

'And so, Captain Hecate, your brig is a fast sailer?'

'The very best, sir. The Sentinal frigate tried a race with her off the harbor, the last time we went out, but she was soon left hull down. I'll put her against any craft that ever walked over the waters. She is a first-rate American built vessel, although now English property, and ——,

'How's that?—how's that?' interrupted the officer, looking up from the paper, upon which he had been taking notes, probably of the appearance of the vessel: how's all that? 'American built—English property,' eh?'

'Just so, exactly,' was the reply; 'she was built during the war, a Marblehead: fitted out as a privateer up the Merrimack, at Newburyport; went to sea; was captured on her first cruise, sent down to Halifax condemned,* and bought by Barnett and Company, who fitted her out as a merchantman, put your humble servant in her as commander, and bade her 'God speed.'

'Where are you from?'

'Up the Straits—from Malaga.'

'Malaga, eh?' repeated the officer with somewhat of a tone of surprise; 'so—so; and what passage had you home;

'Thirty days.'

'Very good,' continued he, in a drawling tone minuteing down the conversation; 'and pray what may your cargo be? I don't imagine that you may come home in ballast—eh?'

'By no means,' replied the captain, laughing; 'she is loaded to the water-line with wines, of almost every variety: and from that to the deck, the space is filled up with fruit of an excellent quality, I assure you.'

'Indeed! Perhaps I may taste of it sooner than you think for. Do you intend selling your cargo at auction?'

'No; it is all engaged at private sale.'

The engagement will be canceled, I'm thinking, Captain Hecate; the hammer will knock your loading off, depend on it. Let me see your papers.'

The papers were brought, and while they were being examined, Captain Hecate thurst his hands in his pockets, and leaning against the long-boat, between the masts, took a minute survey of the person of his quirest, who was performing the functions of his office with an odd mixture of drollery and seriousness dipicted upon his fine intelligent countenance. The head of the naval officer, and in fact his whole person, was indeed an admirable subject for the pencil of a Hogarth. By some misfortune, his eyes had become crossed, so that when he bent his head over his paper, one appeared to be perusing it, while the other was quietly fixed upon the truck, at the summit of the flag staff, on George's Island. In addition to this, he had a pair of large bowed spectacles, resting upon the tip of his ruby nose, so very near the extreme edge, that is seemed as if the slightest motion would dash them off upon his sharply-pointed knees, which were now raised nearly parallel with a curiously carved chin. These spectacles had probably been originally sold as 'silver bowed,' but time and constant use had worn the leaf off, in various places, so that they now presented the speckled appearance of a variegated hen.—On his head, covering a wig of thick, coarse hair, and shading a scanty pattern of red whiskers, which were straggling about in so many directions, that had they been soldiers, a drum and fife would have been necessary to call them together, rested a broad brimmed, tower-like palm leaf hat, of such dimensions that it would have formed a spacious pavillion for a cortege composed of such beings as Gulliver met in Lilliput. His coat which was a faded blue, with a brass and cloth button placed alternately up and down in front, was buttoned close up to his neck; his neither garments were formed from a kind of pepper-and-salt-mixture cloth, and his equipments were completed with a pair of thick heavy cowhide boots, which rose to his knees, upon the outside of his pantaloons. Thus habited, he remained seated upon the deck, patiently spelling out the Growler's papers; for from the trouble under which he appeared to labor, it was evident that he was not burdened with any superfluous erudition.

'So, Captain Hecate,' he said, rising to his feet, consuming a space of nearly half an hour in arriving at a knowledge of the contents of the papers, so it seems that this brig is the Growler, Captain Hecate, last from Malaga, with a cargo of fruit consigned to Messrs. Barnett and Company, Halifax?'

'Quite right. Is there any flaw or inaccuracy in the papers that you have in your hands?'

'Oh, no; I was merely going to say that —— Umph! Have you got a pinch of snuff about you?'

'I dont use it,' replied Hecate, laughing.

'How unlucky!' replied the officer, suffering his sallow visage to fall so rapidly, that had it been a barometer, instead of a human countenance, the action would have created the most alarming apprehension; 'it is very unlucky indeed; don't your men use it, sir?'

'I can't say; you must inquire yourself.'

An appeal was made to the whole crew, but without success, and he turned away, seemingly disappointed.

'Well no matter,' he continued; 'I was going to say, Captain Hecate, that this brig being American built, although now English property, and that —— I really do wish you had a little snuff; do try, sir, and see if you can't obtain some for me. I really stand in very great want of it, believe me.'

'I am not aware that there is a particle aboard and I am thankful for it,' answered Hecate.

'Well, sir, have it your own way,' continued the officer, a little touched; 'but as for me I can't do without it, sir; no, nor I *won't*. Are you in any particular hurry, sir?'

'Hurry? No, not much.'

'Had you just as lieve lay here for fifteen or twenty minutes longer, to oblige me.'

'Certainly; I have no particular desire to hurry up to the wharf; it being Sunday I cannot enter my vessel, or discharge my cargo; and so, to oblige you, I will lie here a little longer.'

'Thank you, sir, thank you,' said the officer, apparently very grateful; 'and with your permission, I'll run over to the battery there on Georges' Island. You won't move while I'm gone?'

'Not a cable's length.'

'Then I'll just sail over there, and get a pinch of snuff, and be right back. I'll come right back.'

Captain Hecate could scarcely refrain from giving vent to a loud and hearty laugh; but he succeeded in suppressing his risibilities, and bowing the officer over the side, watched him until his boat grazed the shore of the Island, and then seating himself upon a coil of ropes, gave way to a burst of violent cachination.

The officer was as good as his word. In fifteen minutes the painter of his boat was fastened to the brig's shrouds, and he came on board again with a most benign smile resting upon his unique countenance.

'How soon do you intend to haul up to the wharf, Captain Hecate?' was his first inquiry.

'As soon as the tide serves, which will be in about three hours,' was the reply.

'Well, sir, I put a veto upon that; don't you move from this spot until you hear from me.'

'Most certainly, sir, I shall not wait long for you,' replied Hecate, somewhat offended at his preemptory tone.

'Well, but you *will*. Do'n stir one cable's length—only one cable's length—and the guns of the battery there will send you and your vessel dancing sky-high. Do try it once, only once; why can't you?'

'By what authority do you address me thus?' demanded Captain Hecate.

'By the best in the world. Do you know that your brig and whole cargo are forfeited?

'No! For what?'

'For breaking the Navigation Act. How does that set? Wait until to-morrow and I'll seize your vessel; I would do it now, only it happens to be Sunday, What do you suppose I went to George's Island after eh?'

'For a pinch of snuff, as you said,' said Hecate smiling.

'A pinch of snuff, eh? Ha! ha! ha!' laughed the little officer. 'All fudge, Captain Hecate, I assure you. What do you suppose I wanted of snuff, eh? I see you don't understand trap; you ain't *up* to snuff,' I went to give orders to the commander of the battery there to bring his guns to bear upon your vessel; and if you moved in the slightest degree, to blow you to—Sancho! Good bye, sir, good by; don't attempt to run off unless you wish to cut a hornpipe through the air.'

Captain Hecate remained watching the receding boat, until it shot in among the wharves of the town, and was lost to his sight; then turning he gave orders for hoisting out the boat, and having it manned; he then went below. In about fifteen minutes he came upon the deck again, and after speaking a few words apart to his mate, entered the boat, and seated himself in the stern sheets. The jovial reckless, and contented appearance which his countenance generally wore, had given place to an expression of anxiety and alarm, and he gave the command in a low tone.

'Give way, men!'

'Which way?'

'To the nearest landing.'

A few long measured strokes sent the boat to the desired point, and Captain Hecate, stepping ashore, bade them secure the boat and wait his return.

A full hour had elapsed before he was seen again, and then he entered the boat, seated himself in the stern sheets, with a single wave of his hand, and was immediately rowed back to his vessel.

As he stepped on deck, he made a sign to his mate that he wished to speak with him; and the two descended to the cabin, the door was fastened, and they seated themselves at the table.

'Well, Carpenter, it seems that we've got into a scrape,' said Captain Hecate.

'I supposed as much from the manner of the officer who boarded us. What's to pay?'

'Indeed I don't know what they'll let us off for, so I cannot say how much there is to pay,' rejoined Hecate, laughing, 'but this is certain, that, having broken the Navigation Act, though unintentionally, our vessel, if we lie here until to-morrow morning, will be seized.'

'Well do you intend to lie here and be seized?'

'Intend to lie here and be seized!' echoed Captain Hecate; 'no! I am too old for that. Mr Barnett, whom I've just seen is coming aboard with one of his clerks about dusk, and then we are going to walk her out of Halifax harbor as quick as canvass will carry her.'

'And what then?'

'Put into some American port, Boston or New York, in distress, and sell our cargo. Come open the door and we'll go upon deck to put things in order for the attempt. Mind!—not a word to any person aboard, or the plan will be spoilt.'

During the whole day the Growler remained in the same place where she had first anchored. For several hours the wind had been vaccillating in various quarters, and now blowing steadily from the north-west, a quarter very favorable for the success of the proposed hazardous scheme as it would carry them straight out to sea, without once tacking or hauling. As night settled upon the waters, and darkness gradually grew denser, Captain Hecate, who was pacing the quarter-deck, became more anxious and impatient; his excitement was increased by the delay of his owner, who had not yet appeared.

'Strange that they are not here;' he muttered apart to Carpenter; 'I cannot imagine why they absent themselves, when so much depends on promptness and quick execution. What time is it?'

'Nine o'clock.'

'At eight they were to have been aboard.—How is the tide?'

'It is about turning.'

'And we shall lose it through their means! Tarrying ashore when——Hark!—was not that the dip of oars? There, again!'

No, it was nothing ——'

'I tell you it *was*: they're coming off; see there, that is a signal!' said Hecate, pointing to the upper-loft window of a store on the wharf, through which a light was streaming.

In a few moments a boat containing several persons was floating alongside, and a low voice hailed the brig:

'Growler ahoy! On board there!'

'Hush; not so loud, Mr. Barnett, unless you wish to draw the shot of the battery on George's Island,' answered the voice of Captain Hecate.

'Ah! Hecate, is that you? Is every thing ready?

'Yes, and has been these two hours.'

'Well, don't grumble, my good fellow; there is time enough,' rejoined Mr Barnett; 'Loring, Jump up there, and I'll follow.'

As soon as the two stood upon her deck a motion was made to the others in the boat, and turning the bows they moved noiselessly away.

'Now put your brig before this fine breeze, Captain Hecate, and we'll walk off!' said Barnett, seating himself with his clerk at the stern of the brig. Everything having been previously prepared, it required but a short time to get under way, so that in less than fifteen minutes from the time Barnett made his appearance, she had left her rather disagreeable position under the guns of the battery, and was moving silently yet swiftly down, impelled by the flowing breeze that filled her bellying sails, and borne on also by the tide which was setting outward, George's Island was passed in safety; the sails were trimmed, and a third of the distance between that battery, and Point Sandwich was already left behind, when a bright flash shot out from the embrasures of the island fort and a heavy piece of ordnance sent its startling report rolling over the waters, which was immediately answered by the guns on Citadel Hill.

'Discovered!' exclaimed Hecate; 'and now there's no use for secrecy. Spread out upon the yards, there! Unfold every thing that looks like canvass! Ha! there's an answer from Point Sandwich; and by Jupiter! another from the Half-moon and Somboro' light?'

As he spoke, a gun from Point Sandwich, followed by others from the Half-moon and Sanboro' light answered the signal, to plainly telling them that they were on the alert.

'We shall have hot work below, 'said Hecate; we'll run out by the eastern channel, and so avoid being exposed between two fires, thereby placing both batteries on one side.

"See! they're telegraphing from Citadel Hill!' interrupted Barnett, springing up.

'So they are! by all that's holy!' answered Hecate. 'Three lanterns in a triangle; number forty-three; 'Stop that brig;' there it is as plain as the English language! Well, Mr Barnett, shall we make an effort to save the brig and cargo, and run the gauntlet of the three heavy batteries, or shall we go back and surrender ourselveves quietly up?'

'No, no, go on; save the brig at all hazards!'

To add, if possible, to their already perilous position, the moon was just rising in all her queenly beauty, threatening to expose, by her light, the gallant vessel to yet greater danger.—Captain Hecate's eyes, when they were not engaged upon looking after the management of his vessel were intently fixed upon the fort at Point Sandwitch, which his vessel was rapidly nearing. In coming down the channel, the brig had been keeping on the eastern side, hugging the Dartmouth shore all the way down, that being the farthest course that could be taken from the neighborhood of the forts. As they gradually drew nearer to Point Sandwitch, Captain Hecate in vain endeavored to discover any signs of hostility; nor could he discern a single human figure. The fort rose upon the water's edge, in profound silence; the only sign of animation was the ensign of Great Britain, fluttering from the flag-staff. The brig had now arrived nearly abreast, and our captain was consoling himself with the idea that the vessel, by keeping close to the shore, had escaped the observation of those in the fort, when a bright flash from one of the heavy pieces, succeeded by a crash, and a skipping ball, convinced him that his hopes were fallacious.

'Brig ahoy! What brig is that?' cried an officer.

'The man that lisps a single word, I'll shoot as dead as George the Third!' said Hecate, drawing a pistol, addressing the crew.

'Brig ahoy, there! heave to!' shouted the officer, somewhat more peremptorily.

Not a word was returned in answer, and the brig's course was not stayed in the least.

'Brig there!—heave to, or we'll sink you!'

'Sink away!' shouted Hecate, snatching up the trumpet, answering the hail in a tone of derision.

His reply was followed by the discharge of the whole tier of guns. The balls rattled about his hull, and through the sails, but fortunately did no material damage. The vessel was now in a most critical position, for as she lay exposed by the light of the moon, which was shining, as it seemed to Captain Hecate, with tenfold brilliancy, a fair aim was offered to her opponents.—Still he hesitated not for an instant. Seizing the helm with his own hand, he guided the brig directly onward toward outer entrence; and although the shots of both batteries, for the Half-moon had opened a cannonading, fell thick and fast around him, compelling him to receive a cross fire without being able to offer any defence, yet not for a moment did his mind conceive the thought of surrendering. Close to him, upon the quater-deck, stood Mr. Barnett, his clerk, and the mate; while along the deck, the men, who had been lifted to enthusiasm by their captain's coolness amid danger, stood clustered in groups, ready to obey his next order at a second's notice, even though it should be to sail up and carry one of the batteries by assault.

'We'll go out through the eastern channel, by Dartmouth side,' said Captain Hecate; 'and, although we shall be obliged to receive the fire from Sanboro' light, yet by these means we shall avoid being placed in a cross fire again, between that and the Half-moon.'

Mr Barnett nodded, and then relapsed into silence, as they were now rapidly nearing the Half-moon, and consequently its fire was becoming hotter. Exposed, however, as the brig had been, to this cross firing, no material damage had been done. Some little cutting up of the rigging and canvas, and a few shots in hull, were all the signs that she bore of her conflict. As the captain anticipated, when they came abreast of the Half-moon, he was again hailed, and ordered to heave to; but maintaining an unbroken silence and keeping steadily on, had the effect to draw the fire from a whole tier of guns,—Crash! came the shot again, through her rigging and spars, and in a trice, the maintop-gallant mast was flying into slivers, while those in the fort, seeing the effect produced, sent up a heartly and prolonged shout.

'Ay, yell away!' muttered Captain Hecate, who was not in the best of the humors at seeing his maintop-gallant mast splintered, you'd laugh if the Atlantic Ocean should sweep Halifax out to sea; and I wish I could find it out there! I'd return some of its warm acknowledgments with interest and principal!'

They had now gained the current of the outer channel, and were shooting rapidly through; but they had yet to receive the shot from the battery on Sanboro' light; and although the exposure would be for only a few minutes, yet having run thro' all and being crippled after having reached the sea, was a misfortune from which all fervently prayed they might escape. It would seem as if Fortune had espoused the side of this gallant vessel, and determined to carry her steadily through; for, after a few ineffectual shots from the Sanboro' battery, she was far out on the boundless ocean, free from further molestation, and as staunch and tight as ever. The broken top-gallant mast was soon replaced by a temporary spar; and the brig, after standing for some distance out, in an easterly direction, hauled her course, and bounded onward on her outward voyage.

After getting fairly in blue water, and seeing that things were shipshape, Captain Hecate proposed to Mr Barnett and his clerk to leave the deck in charge of the mate, and spend an hour over a bottle of wine in the cabin. It required but little pursuasion to induce them to acquiesce, and accordingly they were soon seated around the small circular table, indulging in the unrestrained freedom of convivial mirth.

'Gentlemen,' said Captain Hecate, as he uncorked the third bottle, "allow me to give you a sentiment: May England be more successful in most of her undertakings, than her loyal subjects have been in endeavoring to catch our gallant bark.'

Amid the applause of his companions, the toast was tossed off, while he continued.

'And also allow me to say, that when the lion in the coat of arms shall rouse itself in.'—

'Brig ahoy!'

Down came Captain Hecate's clenched first upon the table, with an emphasis that made the glasses jingle and rattle again with the concussion.

'There they are again! We haven't shaken 'em off yet!' exclaimed he, springing up the companion way, and upon deck, just as the second hail accompanied by the report of a heavy gun, fired to leeward, was borne to them over the waters from a large vessel lying a short distance off. One glance was sufficient assure him that it was a man-o'-war frigate, of the largest class; and by the lanterns that illuminated her whole row of broadside guns, he perceived that they were manned and ready, and that resistance would be altogether useless. Seizing the speaktrumpet, therefore, he answered:

'Brig Growler, of Halifax.'

There from?—and where bound? and what's your cargo?'

'From Halifax into New York, with a cargo of sugars and coffee for the peacemarket.'

'Well, heave to, and we'll send a boat abroad.'

As there was no alternative, Captain Hecate was forced to give the order for backing the topsails laying the brig to, until the boat should board them. He knew that if his papers were shown, instant capture must inveitably ensue; as with documents purporting him to be from Malaga to Halifax, he was, with all the sail his brig could carry, running directly away from Halifax, and had also replied to their hail that he was bound to New York. How should he produce the necessary clearance, in case it was demanded? how account for the absence of it? He knew not, and he therefore racked his ingenuity, in the hope that he might be able to discovered some means by which to extricate himself, and escape without forfeiture, which most surely would be the consequence of detection. The moon, which a passing cloud had obscured for a few moments, now burst forth, throwing a flood of light upon the scene, and lighting up every portion of both vessels.

'The Sentinel! as sure as——'

He staid not to complete the sentence, but jumped down into the cabin, and communicated what he had just learned to his owner.

'I know her well, and her officers,' said he, with hope beaming in his countenance; 'and if you will only keep close here, leaving me to deal with them, I'll come off with flying colors. It is the same frigate as conveyed a fleet from Spithead round to Manilla and the Indies, to which a brig that I commanded was attached; she tried a race with this very craft, and failed

* It may be proper to state that one of the regulations of the old Navigation Act of Great Britain, forbade the importation of any article whatever by her colonies, from any foreign place, except through the mother country; consequently, all produce or merchandise, whether manufactured or in the crude state, must first be imported into Great Britain, and thence shipped to whatever place should be its ultimate destination. A breach of this law was punished with extreme severity.

the last time but one that I come out of Halifax.'

'If that's the case, and the Growler can outsail her, why run any risk? Why not walk away from her?'

'It *would* be 'walking away' with a vengeance!—her guns would blow us to Jericho, before we could get a cable's length from her. No; you keep close;—don't show yourself and I will manage them.'

He stepped upon deck again, as the boat from frigate came alongside, and an officer boarded them; then hastily advancing to meet him, the captain shook the hand of the officer heartily exclaiming:

'Lieutenant Talbot, I am rejoiced to see you.'

For a moment the officer looked at him, somewhat surprised, and then, as if recollection had come to aid, returned the welcome of the hand, and answered

'How are you, sir? Captain Hecate, of the Aurora, I believe, are you not?'

'That is my name, sir, but not now of the Aurora; she laid her bones on Madagascar reef, and I am now in command of this brig; a fine vessel of two hundred and forty tons; sails like the wind, and indeed, as you know, beat your famed frigate in a race; she carries sail admirably, off wind and on: and as——'

'Hallo!—avast there!' interrupted Lieutenant Talbot, laughing; 'why, your tongue is going as fast as a ship scudding. Tell me where are you from, and where going? I must institute a little inquiry to satisfy our old captain.—Where are your papers?'

'Oh, safe enough,' answered Hecate, his heart sinking rapidly; 'come it is no use to show them: I can rattle them all off to you, and you'll trust me, I know. Brig Growler, Hecate, master, bound from Halifax to New York, with coffee and sugar.'

'I say, Hecate,' said Talbot, looking at him with a queer expression, at the same time pointing to two or three baskets of wine that stowed in the long-boat; 'does that look much like coffee and sugar?'

'Oh! I forgot that!' replied Hecate, interrupting him; that's a private adventure of my own. Have the goodness to accept a basket for your own use, in remembrance of the good old times, when we sailed round the Cape of Good Hope in company; and also please to take another aboard, with respects to Captain Lovett; he has not forgotten me yet, I hope?'

'Oh, no; he frequently speaks of you.'

'So much the better—so much the better,' interrupted Hecate; 'and Lieutenant Talbot, you'll find the wine to your liking. I'll pledge my word.'

The lieutenant was prodigal of thanks, and the very pink of politeness, when the present had been tendered, accepted, and stowed in the boat.

'I must leave you,' he said, turning to the side—Hecate's heart bounded; 'and if you should ever come aboard the Sentinel, you shall find a hearty welcome. I will not put you to the unnecessary trouble of showing your papers; and Captain Lovett will bear me out when I tell who you are. As soon as I get aboard, I'll send a steamer up the mainmast, and when it reaches the truck you can go on. The moon is bright, and you can easily see it. I hope you will have a pleasent voyage. Good by!'

'Good by!'

Motionless, Captain Hecate watched the boat until it was taken in by the frigate;—and the few minutes that ensued, previous to giving the signal, were to him moments of agony. Not until the streamer was half way up to the masthead did he find relief; and scarcely had it touched the truck, before the brig was again put about and dashing on her course.

The foregoing sketch is no fiction; the main incidents are drawn from actual occurrences, and the author has it in his power to give real names, which he would do, but for the reason that several of the parties are yet living. Suffice it for the present to say, that one of the then owners of the brig is at this time engaged in a great commercial enterprise,* which promises both to Europe and America the most beneficial results; and the resolute and fearless commander, who has figured as Captain Hecate, is now residing upon one of the most pleasant farms in the vicinity of Newburyport, Mass.

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*Hon. Samuel Cunard, of the Atlantic Steam Navigation Company.

THE WHY.—Then the close organization of the locos and lax organization of the whigs was alleged as the cause of defeat; but it is not hard to prove that the "boot was on the other leg." The truth is, the Democrats never went into an election with so little previous preparation. We speak advisedly upon this point, and the efforts on the day of the election fully justify the remark. The whigs—we speak of this town—had five or six carriages constantly running for a good part of the day, bringing voters to the polls, while the Democrats employed but one or two and those for only about an hour.—[Bath Times.

It is said that the death of Silas Wright was not caused by apoplaxy, but *angina pectoris* a disease of the heart, or the blood vessels in the chest. This is inferred from the fact that he walked and talked after his attack, and was left by his physician in a gentle perspiration, shortly after which he died suddenly.

Death by Tight Lacing. A young lady was found dead in her bed, at Mons, near Caen, the other day—her death was occasioned by sleeping in tight stays to preserve her shape.

The PLAYMATE, a Pleasant Companion for spare hours," is the title of a youth's magazine, published monthly by Crosby & Nichols, Boston.

FROM THE ARMY.

Very interesting letter from a distinguished officer to his correspondent in Washington.

TACUBAYA, Aug. 22, 1847.

* * * * * * *

We are now located in one wing of the Archbishop's palace. Chapultepec, with its magnificent grove, is before us, and we overlook the great city, surrounded by its lakes, and embosomed in its mountains. I never realized the beauty of the valley of Mexico until I reached this spot. To see it now, lighted by the soft, bright moon, with every village spire, hut, and mountain reflected in its silver lakes, you would think it even surpassed the description we read of it. There are also some stupendous works of art around us. But I can tell you nothing, for I have not yet been in the city, though I have knocked at the gates. In the absence, then, of something more interesting, I shall have to tell you of the operations of the army.

On the 7th instant Gen. Twigg's division left Puebla. It was followed on the 8th by Gen. Quitman's, on the 9th by Gen. Worth's, and on the 10th by Gen. Pillow's. Gen. Scott left on the 8th, and overtook Gen. Twigg's that night at San Martin. Our march over the mountains was unobstructed, except by rumors of guerillas and resistance. Both disappeared as we approached, and we left their abandoned works as we found them. On the 11th Gen. Twigg encamped at Ayotla, 15 miles from Mexico, on the direct road. The other divisions, on each succeeding day, came up in order, and took positions in the rear—General Worth occupying Chalco. The reconnoissance of the 12th and 13th satisfied us of the strength of the enemy's defences in our front. Their principal defence was at El Penon, commanding the causeway between the lakes of Tezcuco and Chalco. The hill of El Penon is about 500 feet high, having three plateaus of different elevations. It stands in the waters of Lake Tezcuco. Its base is surrounded by a dry trench, and its sides arranged with breastworks from its base to its crest. It was armed with thirty pieces of cannon, and defended by 7,000 men under Santa Anna in person. The causeway passed directly by its base—the waters of the lake washing each side of the causway for two miles in front, and the whole distance seven miles to the city. There was a battery on the causeway about four hundred yards in advance of the Penon, another by its side, a third about a mile in front of the entrance. About two miles in front of the Penon a road branched off to the left, and crossed the outlet of Lake Hochimilco, at the village of Mexicalzingo, six miles from the main road. This village, surrounded by a marsh, was enveloped in batteries, and only approached over a paved causeway a mile in length. Beyond the causway continued through the marsh for two miles farther, and opened upon terra firma at the village of Churubusco, which was also fortified, and which we shall see more of presently. The reconnoissance of the 14th satisfied us that the route south of Lake Chalco was practicable for our wagons, or could be made so. That day Gen. Pillow's division closed upon the village of Chalco, and the next morning (15th) General Worth led to the south of the lake. The divisions took up the line of march in succession, Gen. Twiggs bringing up the rear, and we turned our backs upon the fortifications of the Penon and Mexicalzingo. Gen. Valencia, with 6,000 men, made an attempt to annoy our rear as it turned Lake Chalco; but General Twigg, having his train in front, and his division well in hand, wheeled into line to the left, and, with one discharge of Taylor's battery, tumbled over some men and horses, and sent the rest flying over the hills like the wild Greeks from the lakes. He then broke into column, and resumed his march. The mountains and gorges, as we hovered around them, were filled with Indians and the working parties of Worth's troops, and rolled down rocks that had been placed there to retard the advance of our troops.

On the 17th Gen. Worth encamped at San Augustin, on the Acapulco road, and moved down on the 18th to and beyond the gate of San Antonio, to make room for the other divisions to close up in front. The 19th was devoted to reconnoissance. San Antonio was reached and strongly fortified. Batteries commanded the causeway in front, and swept over the marshes on the left as far as the lake. The *pedregal*, or volcanic rocks, rendered the right impassible for everything but infantry, and difficult for them. One and a half miles in the rear were situated the old house of Clavel (now commanding the approach over the *pedregal*, and by the way of Mexicalzingo. A route was discovered west from San Augustin over the spurs of the mountain, to the San Angel road, by which these positions could be turned. General Twigg's division coming up on the morning of the 19th, was thrown forward on this route to cover the working parties formed from Pillow's division. By one, p. m., we had surmounted the hills, and approached the two divisions of the army, with the field batteries, &c., within cannon range of Valencia's entrenchments situated on the San Angel road, and commanding the only approach through the *pedregal*, or volcanic rocks. The working parties were returned to their regiments the tools repacked, and preparations made to dislodge the enemy, before continuing the road further. On approaching his front within canister range, and driving in his advanced parties, posted behind breastworks across the road, with Magruder's and the howitzer batteries, it was found that the ground on his left offered the greatest advantages for the attack. He lay entrenched on rising ground, gently descending from both directions. His front was defended by four 8-inch howitzers, and three long 18-pounders, one 18-pounder, and some of smaller calibre. His right was almost equally strong; and after crossing the ravine, appeared to over smooth ground in the form of a natural glacis and taken in reverse by a body of rancheros and lancers. The heads of the different divisions were accordingly changed to the right; and, each leaving their horses and batteries behind, slowly wended their way among the volcanic rocks, to the ravine, which they passed in front of the small village of San Raymond, out of gunshot of Valencia's batteries. They were now on the firm San Angel road, between Valencia and relief; but Santa Anna coming out to his support with seven thousand infantry and cavalry, drawn up in battle array on the hill of Contreras, to our right. Col. Riley's brigade, that had been moved to the right earlier in the day, to cooperate with a front attack, and had passed beyond the San Angel road, now falling back upon the village which we had taken possession of. Gen. Smith at once determined to drive away the force threatening our right. By the time his dispositions were made the sun had set; and night drawing on, it was feared we should not have light enough for our work. The attack was therefore suspended till morning. The troops bivouacked around the village, without food, without shelter, and without fire. It was afterwards determined to return to the original intention of assaulting Valencia's entrenchments, as the dispersion of Santa Anna's force effected but little our principal object.

At 3 a. m. Col. Riley's brigade was put in motion, followed by Gen. Smith's and General Cadwallader's; Gen. Shield's holding the village. During the night the 5th and 12th regiments, with a company of rifles and some detachments that had been thrown out the previous day, were moved to the ravine in front of the enemy's position, and, after driving in their pickets in the gray of the morning, filed off to the right, and took sheltered position on their left, ready to cooperate with the attacking force in rear. This force moving around the base of the hill on which the battery was placed, covered from their view and fire, began about sunrise to show themselves over its crest. Col. Riley's brigade, sweeping around their rear and right, moved down with great impetuosity, while Gen. Smith attacked their left from the rear. In the meantime Col. Ransom, pushing across the ravine the force in front, opened his fire upon their front and left. The enemy finding himself thus attacked, and apprehending the main attack from the direction in which we approached the previous day, opened his heavy battery on his front. But Riley's brigade, carrying everything before them, drove them out between the fires of Smith and Ransom, upon that of Shields. They broke at all points, abandoning their artillery, pack train, ammunition, &c. We took 800 prisoners—4 generals; Salas, Mendoza, Blanco, and Garcia; 4 colonels; 2 commanders of brigades and squadrons, and other officers in proportion. Among the thirty-two pieces of artillery taken, were the two belonging to Washington's battery, taken at Buena Vista. They were retaken by the 4th artillery, the regiment to which the battery originally belonged. We buried 600 of their dead found on the field. Our loss did not exceed 60. After allowing the troops a little time for refreshment, they were put in march down the San Angel road, to take in reverse the position of San Antonio and Churubusco. The enemy, finding himself turned, immediately commenced to evacuate his lines at San Antonio; but we moved upon him so rapidly that he had to abandon his guns. General Worth's division, that had marched him in front, 1st artillery, Harney, Lieut. Irons Easly, Hoffman, and Johnson. About 40 are wounded more or less severely. All the engineers are safe. We cannot be sufficiently thankful, nor repay the interest or prayers of our friends in our behalf. The greeting of General Scott by the troops after the action, on meeting the suc-

of rancheros and lancers. The heads of the different divisions were accordingly changed to the right; and, each leaving their horses and batteries behind, slowly wended their way among the volcanic rocks, to the ravine, which they passed in front of the small village of San Raymond, out of gunshot of Valencia's batteries. They were now on the firm San Angel road, between Valencia and relief; but Santa Anna coming out to his support with seven thousand infantry and cavalry, drawn up in battle array on the hill of Contreras, to our right. Col. Riley's brigade, that had been moved to the right earlier in the day, to cooperate with a front attack, and had passed beyond the San Angel road, now falling back upon the village which we had taken possession of. Gen. Smith at once determined to drive away the force threatening our right. By the time his dispositions were made the sun had set; and night drawing on, it was feared we should not have light enough for our work. The attack was therefore suspended till morning. The troops bivouacked around the village, without food, without shelter, and without fire. It was afterwards determined to return to the original intention of assaulting Valencia's entrenchments, as the dispersion of Santa Anna's force effected but little our principal object.

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The Lieut. Johnson killed, was the nephew of Lieut. Col. Johnson, of the volitgeurs. I was standing by him when his leg was carried off above the knee by a cannon ball. He was a gallant little fellow, and as merry over his work all the morning as a boy at play. He fell by the gun he had been effectively serving, and died that night, 19th inst. The Colonel did not hear of his death until the next morning. He was standing in Valencia's captured entrenchments, flushed with the recent victory; his frame shrunk and shivered with agony, and I wept to witness his grief. It is the living for whom we should mourn, not the dead. The engineers did good service on both days; nor was the engineer company behind in any undertaking. [Washington Union.

ARTICLES OF ARMISTICE BETWEEN GEN. SCOTT AND SANTA ANNA.

The undersigned appointed respectively—the three first by Major General Winfield Scott, commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States; and the two last by his excellency D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, President of the Mexican republic and commander-in-chief of its armies, met with full powers, which were duly verified in the village of Tacubaya, on the 22d day of August, 1847, to enter into an armistice, for the purpose of giving the Mexican government an opportunity of receiving propositions for peace from the commissioner appointed by the President of the United States, and now with the American army; who, after the following articles were agreed upon:

Art. 1. Hostilities shall instantly and absolutely cease between the armies of the United States of America and the United Mexican States, within thirty leagues of the capital of the latter States, to allow time to the commissioners appointed by the United States and the commissioners to be appointed by the Mexican Republic, to negotiate.

2. The armistice shall continue so long as the commissioners of the two governments may be engaged in negotiations, or until the commander of either of the said armies shall give formal notice to the other of the termination of the armistice, and sixty hours be allowed to such commander to recommence hostilities.

3. In the event of the American army shall within fifteen leagues of the city of Mexico receive any new forces, or military work shall be done or preparing to enable re-inforcements to be received, or for the fortification of that place within the said limit.

4. No more money shall be raised within the same. Any which may be brought in specie or remittances of same, other than subsistence for the army, shall be subject to be taken for the use of Mexico.

5. No place or territory now occupied by the American forces shall be evacuated in consequence of this armistice.

6. No other American troops shall be introduced into the valley of Mexico, nor shall the troops now there be withdrawn, except in the event of the termination of the armistice, as provided in the second article.

7. The American army shall not by violence obstruct the passage from the open country into the city of Mexico of the ordinary supplies of food necessary to the consumption of its inhabitants, or the Mexican army within the city; nor shall the Mexican authorities, civil or military, do any act to obstruct the passage of supplies from the city, or country needed by the American army.

8. All American prisoners of war remaining in the hands of the Mexican army, and not heretofore exchanged, shall immediately, or as soon as practicable, be restored to the American army against a like number, having regard to rank, of Mexican prisoners captured by the American army.

9. All American citizens who were established in the city of Mexico prior to the existing war, and who have since been expelled from that city, shall be allowed to return to their respective business or families therein, without delay or molestation.

10. The better to enable the belligerent armies to execute these articles, and to favor the great object of peace, it is further agreed between the parties that any courier with despatches that either army shall desire to send along the line from the city of Mexico or its vicinity, to and from Vera Cruz, shall receive a safe-conduct from the commander of the opposing army.

11. The administration of justice between Mexicans, according to the general and state constitutions and laws, by the local authorities of the towns and places occupied by the American forces, shall not be obstructed in any manner.

12. Persons and property shall be respected in the towns and places occupied by American forces. No person shall be molested in the exercise of his profession; nor shall the service of any one be required without his consent. In all cases where services are voluntarily rendered, a just price shall be paid, and trade remain unmolested.

13. Those wounded prisoners who may desire to remove to some more convenient place for the purpose of being cured of their wounds shall be allowed to do so without molestation, they still remaining prisoners.

14. Those Mexican medical officers who may wish to attend the wounded, shall have the privilege of doing so, if their services be required.

15. For the more perfect execution, of this agreement, two commissioners shall be appointed one by each party, who in case of disagreement shall appoint a third.

16. This convention shall have no force or effect unless approved by their excellencies the commanders respectively of the two armies within twenty-four hours, reckoning from the sixth hour of the 22d day of August, 1847.

A. QUITMAN,
Maj. Gen. U. S. A.
PERSIFER F. SMITH,
Brt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A.
FRANKLIN PIERCE,
Brig. Gen. U. S. A.
IGNACIO DE MORA Y VILLAMIL,
BENITO QUIJANO.

A true copy of the original
G. W. LAY, U. S. A.,
Mil. Sec. to the General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY U. S.
Tacubaya, August 23, 1847.

Considered, approved, and ratified, with the express *understanding* that the word "*supplies*," as used the second time, without qualification in the seventh article of this military convention—American corps—shall be taken to mean (as in both the British and American armies) arms, munitions, clothing, equipments, subsistence (for men,) forage, money, and in general all the wants of an army. The word "supplies" in the Mexican copy, is erroneously translated "viveres" instead of "recursos."

WINFIELD SCOTT,
General-in-chief of the U. S. A.

[TRANSLATION.]

Ratified, suppressing the 7th article, explaining the 4th, to the effect that the temporary peace of this armistice shall be observed in the capital and its leagues around it; and agreeing that the word *supplies* shall be translated *recursos*; and that it comprehends every thing which the army may have need, except arms and munitions.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY U. S. OF AMERICA,
Tacubaya, Aug. 23, 1847.

I accept and ratify the foregoing qualification added by the president and general of the Mexican republic.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

A true copy of the original.
G. W. LAY, U. S. A.,
Military secretary to the general-in-chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY U. S. OF AMERICA,
Tacubaya, August 23, 1847.

To His Excellency the President and General-in-chief of the Mexican republic.

SIR:—Under date of even I send Lieut. Semmes of the United States army, who will have the honor to deliver you this note, and to present to you the original of the military convention that was signed yesterday by commissioners from the American and Mexican armies.

I part gladly with the said officer, as he is entrusted by me with the execution of my part of the agreement to have the honorable Mr. Trist and his party conducted from the city of Mexico to the coast.

WINFIELD SCOTT.
General-in-chief of the U. S. Army.

[TRANSLATION.]

NATIONAL PALACE OF MEXICO,
August 24, 1847.

I have the note of your excellency of this date, in which you are pleased to say that Lieut. Semmes, of the navy of the United States will exchange with another officer named for that purpose, the ratification of the military convention which was signed yesterday by commissioners of the Mexican and American armies, and calls particular attention to the terms of the ratification.

The most excellent President orders the undersigned to say to your excellency, as he has the honor to do, that he orders its ratification within the time agreed in the armistice; and he is also charged to direct the attention of your excellency to the terms of the ratification by his excellency the President.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
LINO JOSE ALCORTA,
Minister of State, and of War and Marine

To his excellency of the General-in-Chief of the United States of America.

SANTA ANNA'S STORY.

We copy from the Washington Union of Tuesday the following abstract of Santa Anna's account of the late battles, and declarations of his future intentions:

General Santa Anna commences his manifesto, announcing to the Mexican people the armistice which he had concluded with Gen. Scott, by saying that the events of the 19th and 20th are already too notorious, because they were unfortunate. He then adverts to the extraordinary exertions which he had used to raise and equip an army of more than 20,000 men, and provide supplies for them, and to construct lines of fortifications. His plan of defence, he says, was evident from a glance at the works constructed, and at the disposition of his troops, but in war an accident apparently insignificant will frustrate the most skilful combinations. On the 18th, at 11 o'clock in the morning, he ordered a general who commanded a division o 5000 men and 21 pieces of artillery, to fall back on the village of Coyoacan, for the purpose of effecting a concentration of forces, in consequence of a movement of the enemy.

But the general forgeting that there could not be two commanders in a field of battle, undertook to object to the order, and instead of falling back, advanced, and the first news that he (Santa Anna) had of this unfortunate movement was the report of cannon, showing that an engagement had commenced. With a fatal presentiment of the consequences, he immediately placed himself at the head of a brigade of four thousand men and five pieces of artillery, and proceeded to the support of the general, but arrived too late. The enemy had interposed his forces between them, and the night coming on, and the rain falling in torrents he was compelled to retire. He, however, sent an order by an aid-de-camp to the refractory general, directing him to retire to San Angel by the only road which was then left him, but instead of obeying this order, the general sent him word that what he wante I was more troops, that he had beaten the enemy and put him to flight, and had granted promotions in consequence of victory.

The next day at dawn, Santa Anna says he made another effort to proceed to the support of the erring general, (whose name he does not mention,) but had hardly put himself in motion when the enemy made his attack, and in ten minutes the general was routed. The consequences of this, he says, were terrible. The enemy could, by a rapid movement, reach the capital before it was possible for him to succor it, or might fall with the whole body of his troops upon a part of the Mexican army. An engagement did take place betwee their respective advance corps, and Santa Anna says that his exertions cost the enemy not a little blood, and that he succeed in placing himself in a position to save the capital, but, upon receiving a communication from Gen. Scott proposing an armistice, he concluded to accede to it. He then touches upon the propriety of an armistice in the abstract and concludes by saying that if the present armistice does not result in peace, the war can be renewed. He is still, he says at the head of a respectable body of troops, and the nation will support him in maintaining its honor. At the same time, he threatens to punish factions and seditious opposition to the supreme authority.

LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR

The following letter, by Gen. Taylor, was addressed to the Chairman of the Native American National Convention.

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Camp near Monterey, July 13, 1847.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter submitting, on the part of the Nominating Committee of the N. A. Convention the request to be informed of my views relating to several points of national policy entertained by the body of Native Americans in our country.

Limited leisure from my public duties constrains me to reply in very general and brief terms, that to the points cited in your letter I do not feel myself at liberty to express my frank opinion. My willingness to yield to the wishes of the people at large, and to serve them in the office of the chief magistracy, should they fully and unanimously place its weighty responsibilities upon me, has been more than once expressed: but I am not willing to be the candidate of any political party, or to pledge myself to any political creed save that which proceeds direct by from the constitution, and the best and paramount influences of the country, and which they severally demand. Dedicated to the Presidential office it is not to be without any agency of my own, (it certainly will be at variance with my most cherished aspirations,) and to these duties I must be unfettered, by party pledges of every character.

Should the people nominate and elect, (and there is ample space for this previous to the time of election) some one of the gifted statesmen of the country to represent its highest interests, I should hail the measure with joy.

With sentiments of high respect, &c.

Z. TAYLOR.

SPEAK CORRECTLY. In common conversation, endeavor to speak good sense and talk grammatically. You can judge somewhat of a man's mind by hearing him converse. He may not be a great talker—but he is correct in his language and in the pronunciation of his words. It is the easiest thing in the world to converse correctly—in good taste and to the purpose. Strive to excel in your conversational powers. Then, whatever you may say will be listened to attentively and carry with it much weight.

☞ The fashionable hatters in New York are now making their full hats with a small looking glass neatly fixed in the crown. This must be an invaluable invention to all those gentlemen who value the peculiar tie of a cravat, &c.

☞ Somebody in an exchange paper advertises that he wishes to recover a lost "wallet belonging to a gentleman made of calfskin."

Another advertises "a cow, strayed from the subscriber with a long switch tail!"

☞ There will be religious services in the Court House next Sunday.

A yoke of oxen were sold in Barnstable a few days since, weighing three thousand three hundred and seventy pounds.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 28, 1847.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

THE RECENT BATTEES.

The decisive victories obtained by our brave little army over the immense forces of Mexico under the walls of her capital, the details of which will be found in another column, will rank among the most brilliant military achievements, known either to ancient or modern times. But a year since, what has now been so gloriously accomplished, was regarded by many well informed persons, both in this country and in Europe, as a thing utterly impracticable. The idea of a force so small as that actually commanded by Gen. Scott, being able to penetrate the heart of Mexico, and successfully beard the lion in his den, was denounced as impossible and ridiculed as eutopean. The difficulties incident to so long a march through a barren country—exposed on all sides to the harrassing and wasting attacks from a hostile population—so distant from supplies, and with so long a line of communication to be kept open, added to the thousand other obstacles and perils to be encountered in a march through an enemies country—all these considerations were urged against the idea of anything less than a force of some fifty or one hundred thousand being able to accomplish what has already been accomplished by a force less than fifteen thousand, all told! From Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, resistance to their march has been opposed at every point where resistance could be made with any effect. But strong-hold after strong-hold has been assaulted and carried, barrier after barrier has been forced and overcome, and in the face of diminished numbers from losses at Cerro Gordo, and the National Bridge, and elswhere, our noble little army has moved steadily and firmly forward, driving the enemy before it, until it has at last reached the city, where, with numbers not exceeding seven thousand, it has fearlessly assaulted the enemy, more than four times its own strength and protected by fortifications impregnable save to valor so intrepid and resistless, completely putting him to route, and forcing him to listen to terms to save his capital! The annals of warfare, ancient or modern, we repeat, do not furnish instances of more brilliant achievements in arms. Nobly have our citizen soldiery vindicated alike the prowess of the Republic and the superiority of the Anglo-American race. The "hero of Contreras and Churubusco," has added fresh laurels to the brow of the "hero of Lundy's Lane and Chippewa," and has proved himself worthy to be the leader of those who by their exploits under the walls of Mexico, have increased the lustre which the glorious victories of Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo have shed upon the American arms.—We are proud to add that New England bore a conspicuous part in these glorious achievements, and that Maine was proudly represented by the valorous deeds of her brave and hardy sons.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

The recent victories of our troops near the Capital of Mexico, showing the entire incompetency of that people much, if any longer, to maintain the contest, and the report that negotiations for peace have already been commenced with a prospect and probability of a speedy and successful conclusion, cannot but awaken in the minds of the American people, the inquiry, what terms, under all the circumstances, ought to be granted to our vanquished foe, and will be satisfactory to ourselves?

A large class of the whig presses and letter writers have been extremely busy for some time past in endeavoring to manufacture an impression that public opinion requires peace on any terms that can be had, as obtained, even though we should surrender all the most valuable of our conquests, and relinquish all claims for indemnity both for the expenses of the war and the long arrear of injuries which our people have sustained. If such an impression has been made it should be corrected: but we have no idea that the people of this country either desire or will be content with any such arrangement.

The obstinacy and foul hardy rashness of Mexico in rejecting all offers of a peaceable and amicable adjustment, and in commencing the strife, but little deserve, when fairly vanquished, to escape with such impunity. The people of this country having been obliged to fight the battle, and having gained the victory, are fully entitled to consult their own interest in the terms of peace which are to be granted. The country will insist upon just conditions, involving full indemnity for past indebtedness and for the expenses of the war. Too much American blood has already been shed, to have been shed in vain. It should be insisted upon, therefore, as a primary condition of peace, that the United States should be reimbursed for the expenses of the war, either in money or equivalents. With an exhausted treasury, wasted resources, and an impoverished people, Mexico can hardly stipulate, and if she do stipulate, she cannot pay in money. The only equivalent then, she can offer, will be territory. And territory we must take or nothing, with boundaries convened to the interests of the United States, notwithstanding the cry of the whigs of "no more territory."

☞ The Kennebec Journal, to console itself for the recent defeat of its friends we suppose, has cast off the old dress and put on an entire new one, and looks as bright and innocent as though its columns had never contained a political whapper, or talked rank treason against the country. We do hope it will brush up its morals, and discard its anti-American principles likewise.

The Governmental Instructor,

Or a brief and comprehensive view of the Government of the U. S., and of the State Governments, in easy lessons designed for Schools, by J. B. Shurtleff: New York, Collins & Brother.

We have been favored with a copy of a book bearing the above title, favorable notices of which we have seen in papers of other States. It does seem to us that this branch of education has been too generally neglected in our common schools, where a vast majority of our children receive their education; and if they do not there receive some degree of knowledge in regard to the duties of a citizen, how are they to be prepared for the discharge of such duties when called upon to perform them. We are glad to learn that this book has already been introduced into many of the districts of this State, and some of our best High Schools.—The following notice which appears in the Republican Journal (Belfast) so well speaks our views that we will give it entire:—

"The Governmental Instructor.—The want of books which shall give to youth a correct and tangible idea of our system of government, has long been felt in our common schools, and is one of the most serious defects of the series of books which have been generally used in our district schools. The fault lies as much with other States as our own, and must be regarded as a very serious defect in a government where political information is so necessary to the well being of the people.—We have books, it is true, that give instruction upon our political system, but they are not arranged in a clear and simple form, for the easy comprehension of the young, but are generally better suited for more advanced scholars, and are in a *detached* form, the study of any part of which seems to imply an acquaintance with much that is necessary to a comprehension of the whole. The book before us has none of these defects. It is adapted to the understanding of young scholars, as well as those more advanced; and if used (as we hope it will be) as one of the text books of our schools, we shall hope that our young people will possess more knowledge of the political system under which we live than they now appear to have, notwithstanding good advantages, who exercise the responsible duty of citizens. The work has been very favorably received in other States; and we are glad to hear is so well appreciated in our own State as to be adopted by all the school committees which have examined it—some of them in our own county. We would commend it to the attention of school committees generally, as a work deserving of their consideration, and as a valuable addition to the number of school books which will prove of *real* advantage to the young."

Retail price only 37 1-2 cents. An agent is now in town, through whom teachers can be supplied with copies at the wholesale price.

ELECTION RETURNS.

We give below the vote of all the towns in this County except three, and three plantations.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

	1846.			1847.		
	Dana.	Bronson.	Fessenden.	Dana.	Bronson.	Fessenden.
Andover,	60	51	8	65	46	10
Albany,	101	21	19	66	14	18
Byron,	27	5	2	28	4	3
Bethel,	161	51	47	160	70	41
Brownfield,	172	25	57	125	24	18
Buckfield,	191	51	21	171	31	21
Canton,	96	52	8	119	46	11
Dixfield,	150	66	2	181	44	3
Denmark,	154	21	17	110	8	5
Fryeburg,	176	60	15	133	41	14
Gilead,	26	23	7	22	15	8
Greenwood,	66	21	32	73	19	21
Hiram,	128	41	14	104	45	19
Hebron,	40	54	21	39	55	21
Hartford,	93	47	70	87	47	64
Hamlin's Grant,	11	1		15	1	1
Livermore,	66	154	53	61	137	67
Lovell,	103	50	30	102	45	11
Letter B.	21	2		24	1	
Mason,	17			15		
Norway,	121	130	36	104	103	31
Paris,	264	84	22	297	51	65
Porter,	143	34	4	132	21	2
Peru,	123	7	38	86	5	36
Roxbury,	28	5		28	1	
Rumford,	129	96	10	129	95	6
Sumner,	94	56	30	82	22	50
Sweden,	53	30	23	50	23	25
Stow,	68	10		56	5	1
Turner,	248	134	48	229	11	17
Waterford,	192	56	70	94	57	85
Woodstock,	98	3	23	121		23
Franklin Pl.	23	6		28		1
Pl. No. 5,	10	5	6		6	
A. No. 2,	11	1	1	16	5	
	3479	1422	750	3068	1107	652

RECAPITULATION.

	1846.			1847.		
	Dana.	Bronson.	Abolition.	Dana.	Bronson.	Abolition.
Oxford, 33 ts.	3479	1422	750	3068	1107	652
York, 25 ts.	3634	2837	770	3140	1963	471
Cumberland, c.	5389	4044	1309	4496	3061	870
Lincoln, 35 ts.	7091	4379	756	5498	3553	560
Hancock, 27 ts.	1923	1444	246	1860	1881	170
Washingt'n, 37	2222	1892	326	2028	1534	376
Kennebec, 2[illegible] ts.	2489	4070	1256	2092	2984	1019
Somerset, 30 ts.	2011	2202	978	1981	2251	637
Penobscot, 43 ts.	2829	2861	1484	3012	2751	1076
Waldo, 25 ts.	3084	1459	623	2282	1353	550
Franklin, 17 ts.	1182	692	865	1317	824	693
Piscataquis, 21 ts.	631	220	372	913	704	490
Aroostook, 10 ts.	249	110	65	541	320	91
	34544	29171	9671	32104	23822	7445

☞ House of Representatives.—The House consists of 151 members. The democrats have elected 69 members, the federalists 23, and there are 59 districts in which no choice was effected.

☞ Massachusetts. The democratic State Convention held at Worcester on the 22d inst. nominated Gen. Caleb Cushing, now with the Army in Mexico, as their candidate for Governor, and Henry W. Cushman, for Lieut Gov

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The Teachers' Institute for this County commenced its session at the Court House in this town yesterday. There were between 70 and 80 Teachers, both male and female, present.—Last evening they listened to an address from Mr. Fowle, of Boston. The house was crowded with Citizens and Teachers. We were unable to be present, and therefore did not hear the address; but have heard it spoken of in terms of praise and high commendation. From present appearances, the Institute will be very fully attended, and we have no doubt the Teachers present will be highly benefitted by the instruction they will here receive in the art of school teaching.

☞ Hon. Samuel Wells, of Portland, has been nominated by the Governor Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court.

☞ Distress. The speculators in bread stuffs in our large cities are in great distress in consequence of the news that the prices of bread stuffs have fallen very materially in England.—The good book says the people will "laugh at their calamities and mock when their fear cometh." We doubt not the speculators will find it leterally true.

☞ "I am afraid that I shall come to want," said an old lady to a young gentleman.

"I have come to want already," was the reply; "I want your daughter!"

The old lady opened her eyes."

The Spanish Real. The Spanish Real in this State and Massachusetts, is called a "ninepence," in New York, a "shilling," in Maryland, a "levy," in South Carolina, "seven pence," and in Louisiana, a "bit."

Recipe. Many of our farmers now keep bees, and as the comb as well as the honey, is from various reasons, a valuable article, and as the labor of separating the latter is often attended with considerable trouble, we append the following recipe:

Tie the comb in a linen or woolen bag; place it in a kettle filled with cold water, and suspend it over a slow fire. As the water becomes heated, the wax will melt, and rise to the surface—the extraneous matters, or impurities, remaining in the bag. This is a cheap and effectual method,—in fact superior to any we have ever tried. M. Farmer.

To destroy mice and rats. These are troublesome varments, and we have recently found the following 'prescription' effective:—Take equal quantities of powdered oatmeal and unslacked lime; mix them thoroughly without moistening, and put a small quantity in the holes or places infested by the animals. They will "leave." M. Farmer.

Overwhelming! Our readers will recollect that the Governor of Honduras lately issued a windy proclamation, calling upon the patriots of his State to rally to the aid of Mexico. This proclamation was seconded by the two Generals of that mighty government. It was amusing to see with what gusto these documents were published by the Federal papers, and with what intense and solemn gravity they commented thereon. Well, there certainly is occasion to be terribly alarmed! This great republic of Honduras has a population, including men, women and children, of 300,000, a large proportion of which are Indians and Mulattoes. Its standing army consists of from 600 to 800 men. We hope a treaty of peace will be concluded before this enormous army shall reach Mexico. It would be very disgraceful, after such a series of victories, for the American army to be routed, and driven out of Mexico, by the regulars of the sovereign and independent republic of Honduras. Gen. Scott must "hurry up them cakes."

Pulmonary Consumption,

From its having almost always baffled the most skilful treatment, has very justly been termed the "*Opprobium of Physicians*;" and, until within a few years, been generally considered *incurable*, although many medical men of the highest standing, among whom we may mention *Laennec* and his friend *Bayle*, both distinguished authors, admit that this much dreaded disease may be cured, even in its advanced stages, when the lungs are not *completely disorganized*. The remedy which we now offer, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, for the cure of this disease, not only emanates from a regular Physician, but has also been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. It is not my intention, therefore, to either cloak it in mystery, or in any way deceive the public by overrating its virtues; on the contrary I shall simply endeavor to give a brief statement of its usefulness; and flatter myself that its surprising efficacy will enable me to furnish such proofs of its virtues as will satisfy the most incredulous, that Consumption may and "CAN BE CURED," if this remedy be resorted to in time.

The genuine signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by J. K. Hammond, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; also by Druggists and Agents generally.

Mr. F. Brown.—Dear Sir: I am much gratified in having an opportunity to announce to you, that by the use of three bottles of your Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, I have been from a state of general debility and decline, and continual suffering, restored to the enjoyment of good health. For a number of years I have been troubled with the Liver Complaint, so badly at times, as to prevent my attending to business, and Dyspepsia followed, with loss of appetite, weakness and debility, and a sinking and oppressive sensation at the stomach, most painful and distressing, which gradually decreased my strength, and led me into a decline, and deliberated me so much as to excite fears for my recovery—while in this situation I was induced by the persuasion of a friend, to make a trial of your Bitters, and was most happily disappointed in finding an immediate relief; and before I had taken the contents of the first bottle, I had obtained a considerable share of health, and before I had used three bottles, I enjoyed better health than for a number of years. This was about two years since, and my health has continued good until the present time. I must say that I have not much confidence in patent medicines, but I am satisfied, from the wonderful effects of your Bitters in my own case, and of friends whom I have induced to use it, that it is a valuable medicine, and I take much pleasure in recommending it to my friends and acquaintances, and indeed to all who are thus afflicted, as well worthy a trial. I remain yours,

PELEG SPRAGUE.

Bath, Me., April 29, 1844. 2w21

For sale by J. K. Hammond, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; also by Druggists and Agents generally.

Scrofula.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will be found a radical cure for every kind of Scrofula, because they not only cleanse and purify the body of all bad humors and everything that is opposed to health, but they restore the digestive organs to a healthy tone, and impart such an energy to the circulation, that health and vigor are given to the whole frame. From two to four of said *Indian Vegetable Pills*, taken every night on going to bed, *will soon make a perfect cure of the most obstinate case of Scrofula*; at the same time the constitution will undergo such a radical change that scrofula, as well as every other complaint, will be banished from the body, and new life and vigor will be given to the whole frame.

Beware of counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village and town in the State.

The genuine for sale by CHARLES H. CROCKER, Paris Hill; Charles Durell, Oxford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; John Blake & Co., Turner; Kimball & Crocker, Bethel; Jefferson Coolidge, Livermore; Hiram Himes, Hartford; Caleb Besse, Woodstock, and J. Howe, Norway.

New England Office, 198 Tremont Street, Boston

DEATHS.

In this town, this morning, Mrs Orissa Clark, wife of Thomas Clark, Esq., aged 52 years. The funeral will be from the Baptist Meeting House at one o'clock in the afternoon, on Wednesday, to morrow.

In New Orleans, on the 9th of Aug., Samuel B. Barrister, Sail Maker, for the last 30 years in the U. S. Navy, formerly of Boston.

State of Maine.

Oxford, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners for said County of Oxford held at Paris, in said County, on the eleventh day of May, A. D. 1847—

THE said Commissioners assessed a tax on Township No. 5, 1st Range of Townships in said County, for the purpose of repairing so much of the Magalloway road (so called) as is in said No. 5, Range 1st, and defraying the necessary expenses of the same; and also a tax on Township Letter B. (so called) in said County, for the purpose of repairing so much of said Magalloway road as is in said Township Letter B., and also the Coos road (so called) and the Bear River road (so called) which pass over parts of said Letter B., and of defraying the expenses of the same, so that said roads in each of said Townships may be safe and convenient for travellers, as follows, to wit:—

On Township No. Five, aforesaid.

No. of Lot.	No. of Range.	No. of Acres.	Tax per Acre.
			cents.
14	2	100	28
9	1	50	28
10	1	50	28
17	2	100	28
11	1	150	21
12	1	100	28
13	1	100	28
15	2	100	28
14	1	100	28
15	1	100	28
1	2	100	14
16	2	100	7
14	3	100	14
15	3	100	14
15	4	100	14
8	1	100	10 1-2
18	3	100	10 1-2
That portion of said No. 5, set off to Wm. H. McCrillis, as recorded in the Records of the District Court Western District, Vol. 15, Pages 99, 100, 101 & 102, Oxford County Nov. T., 1846, containing 13640 acres,		13640	2 1-2
The remainder of said Township, exclusive of reserved lands, owner unknown,		15490	3

Amounting in the whole upon said Township No. 5, 1st Range to the sum of $1138 20.

And on Township Letter B., aforesaid, as follows:

No. of Lots.	No. of Acres.	Tax per Acre.
		cents.
4 & part of 56,	140	17
3	100	13
69 & part of 71,	170	13
2	150	18
52	100	19
12	50	26
47 and 26,	250	13
28	150	22
29	100	17 1-2
30 and 39,	200	12 1-2
40	100	11 1-2
3	100	13
22 and 13,	100	13
11 W. half,	100	13
J. C. Wood, No. unknown,	240	8
D. C. Brooks, No. unknown,	100	11
64 and 65,	250	11
27	177	36
1	100	13
16	100	11
38	140	11
James S. Donelson, No. unknown,	60	11
H. F. Gould, No. unknown,	100	18
The residue of lands in said Township Letter B., exclusive of lands reserved for public uses, owner unknown,	19171	5

And ordered that the same be paid into the Treasury of said County of Oxford, on or before the first day of October, A. D. 1847; and that John Lombard, of said No. 5, Range 1, be the Agent to receive and expend said tax for the repair of said road in said No. 5; and that John I. Bragg, of said Letter B., be the Agent to receive and expend said tax for the repair of said roads in said Letter B.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy,—

[6w21] Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

State of Maine.

Oxford, ss.—Court of County Commissioners, Sept. Term, 1847.

Ordered, That so much of the order passed by this Court at the last May Term, assessing a Tax upon Township No. 5, 1st Range, and upon Township Letter B., as relates to the Tax upon said Township No. 5, 1st Range, be revoked, said Township having been forfeited to the State previous to the assessment of said Tax.

And it is further Ordered, that the Tax then assessed upon said Township Letter B. be paid into the Treasury of the County of Oxford, on or before the first day of May, A. D. 1848.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy,—

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

Norway Liberal Institute.

THE THIRD TERM

Of this Institution will commence on *Wednesday, the 8th day of September* next, and continue TWELVE WEEKS.

Tuition, from $3,00 to $4,00 per Term.

Board, from $1,00 to $1,50 per week.

TEACHERS.

Ebenezer P. Bines, A. B., *Principal.*
Jacob W. Brown, *Vice Principal.*
Miss Mary F. Chase, *Preceptress.*
Miss Mary A. A. Addition, *Teacher of Music.*
Miss Ann N. Dudley, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*
Isaiah H. Baker, *Teacher of Penmanship.*

Norway, 6th of August, 1847. 3w11

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners for the County of Oxford:

WE, your Petitioners would respectfully make known to your Honors that the County road commencing at the Guide-board near Wm. Moody's on the South side of the Androscoggin River, in Rumford, leading to the line of the town of Peru, passes over some very high hills which may all be avoided by locating a new road North of the road now travelled; and we would further represent that from Rumford Corner to Dixfield Village the distance is shortened three miles, and the Eastern and Western travel are demanding the alteration in said road. Wherefore we pray your Honors to view said route, and make such alterations as you shall think the public good requires,—and in duty bound will ever pray,

PETER C. VIRGIN & 83.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of July, 1847.

On the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the Tavern of Jonathan Virgin, in said Rumford, on Tuesday, the ninth day of November next at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the Petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerk of said town of Rumford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Rumford, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served and, and posted, at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

3w21 Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

To the County Commissioners for the Counties of Oxford and Kennebec.

THE undersigned petitioners, Inhabitants of said Counties, would respectfully but earnestly represent that public convenience and necessity require alterations and locations to make a safe and convenient road from Rumford Point in the County of Oxford, to the Kennebec River, in the vicinity of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec. That the road as now travelled between said points or termini, is narrow, circuitous and unnecessarily hilly. That said road may be greatly improved by pursuing the most direct and feasible route from said Rumford Point via Rumford Falls, Mexico Corner, Dixfield Village, Canton Point, North Livermore Corner, Hillman's Ferry, thence to near Gardner Perkins and from thence to the Scythe Factory Village, in North Wayne, and from thence to the narrows of the Pond between Winthrop Village and Readfield Corner, and thence across said narrows to the old road near Packard's Tavern, if deemed advisable, and from thence to the River aforesaid, regarding said points only so far as public convenience and necessity may require. That the Hon. Commissioners of said Counties may, after due notice, jointly proceed to view said route and locate the same as a public highway. As in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray.

R. B. DUNN & 12 others.

Aug. 7, 1847.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.—Court of County Commissioners, September Term, 1847.

Upon the foregoing Petition, which was entered at the Term aforesaid, it was Ordered, that notice be given to all persons and corporations interested therein, that the County Commissioners will meet at the Tavern of Jonathan Virgin, in Rumford, on the sixteenth day of November next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and thence proceed to view the route set forth in the petition, and immediately after such view a hearing will be given to the parties and their witnesses; and that said notice be given by publishing the same three weeks successively in The Age, a paper published by the printer to the State, and in the Oxford Democrat, a paper printed at Paris in the County of Oxford; and also by causing attested copies of the petition and this order of Court thereon to be served upon the Clerks of the towns of Rumford, Mexico, Dixfield, Canton, Livermore, East Livermore, Wayne, Fayette, Winthrop, Readfield, Hallowell, and Augusta, and like copies to be posted up in three public places in each of said towns: said publications, services, and notices, to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting and view, that all persons and corporations interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of Petition and Order of Court thereon.

20 Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners for the County of Oxford:

THE undersigned would respectfully represent that the County or public road leading from Brownfield corner by way of Merrills Corner, (so called) to Porter Village, and thence to Kezar Falls in Porter, might be much improved by alterations.—We would therefore earnestly solicit your attention to examine said Road, and make such alterations and locations as you in your wisdom shall think meet and proper, as in duty bound we pray.

SAMUEL E. MERRILL & 21 others.

April, 1847.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holded at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of September, 1847.

On the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested in the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling-house of Samuel E. Merrill, in said Brownfield, on the 14th day of October next, at ten o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Brownfield and Porter, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Brownfield and Porter, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon,

19 Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

NEWELL & NIEBUHR,

DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,

AT WHOLESALE,

Corner of Middle and Free Streets,

(*Between Dearing's & Greenough's New Blocks,*)

Portland.

Sept. 15, 1847. tf 20.

THE SOUTH PARIS Manufacturing Company

HAVE on hand, and will continue to keep through the season, an extensive assortment of

Cassimeres, Satinetts, Fulled Cloths, Linseys—Blanketing 2 1-4 yards wide,—White, Green, Scarlet Yellow, Corbo, and Wine Colored

Flannels,

and PRESSED CLOTH, for dresses.

Manufactured expressly for their customers, which they will exchange for WOOL on the most favorable conditions. No Cloths will be offered which are known to be defective; and full satisfaction will be made if any prove otherwise.

JAMES IVERING, *Agent.*

South Paris, May 28, 1845. tf 1

Iron Foundry.

THE New Iron Foundry and Stove Works, at STEEP FALLS, is completed and in operation, ready to execute orders for any kind of custom or job work.

The proprietors are determined to make this establishment worthy the support of the public. They have spared no expense in the construction and arrangement of their works; and having secured the services of experienced and skillful workmen, and supplied them with the best of materials, will warrant their work and wares to be equal to anything of the kind made elsewhere.

They are now manufacturing Stoves, Caldron Kettles, Oven, Ash and Boiler Mouths; Cart and Wagon Boxes, Door Scrapers, Grind Stone Cranks, with friction rollers, &c., &c. But as the cold season is approaching, they will, for the present, devote their works principally to the manufacture of

STOVES,

and would call the attention of purchasers particularly to the extensive and excellent variety of patterns they have already on hand. Among them are

Five sizes of 4 Boiler Premium Cooking Stoves, No.'s 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, with holes from 7 to 10 inches diameter.

Four sizes of 3 Boiler (or Rathbone) Do., No.'s 2, 3, 4 and 5, with holes from 8 to 15 inches diameter.

Two sizes of Parlor Cooks or Elevated Oven Do.

Two sizes of Air Tight Parlor Stoves, Cast tops and bottoms.

Three sizes of Six Plates.

These are modern patterns—got up in good style, and sufficiently heavy to be durable.

In addition to the above, they have purchased a set of patters, and the exclusive right of manufacturing and selling in this region, of that newly invented and Patented Hot Air Stove, called the

Mechanicvale Air Tight,

which for beauty and simplicity of appearance, convenience in the arrangements, and economy of fuel—both for summer and winter, it must be conceded Is the best Stove out!

They have also, nearly in a state of readiness for use, patterns for an Elegant Cast Iron Parlor Stove, which must eclipse anything else in the market.

These Stoves are being made from No. 1 Scotch Pig Iron, and will not be liable to crack or give out. But as certain plates of all Stoves fail before the rest, the fact that new plates can at any time be procured, and what would otherwise be a useless Stove, at a small expense made as good as new—is a consideration that must give the home manufactured article (other things being equal) a decided preference over those manufactured at a distance.

All kinds of Sheet Iron, Tin and Copper Ware furnished as above at the shortest notice; and the whole at prices that shall be satisfactory to purchasers.

BROWN & CO.

Steep Falls, Sept. 10, 1847. 20

PROBATE NOTICES.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE creditors to the estates of James Bowker, late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, Gentleman, deceased, represented insolvent, are hereby notified that we have been appointed by the Hon. Job Prince, Judge of Probate in and for said County, Commissioners to receive and examine all the claims of the several creditors to said estate; and that six months from this date are allowed to said creditors for bringing in their claims and proving their debts; and that we shall meet at the dwelling house of Whitmore W. Bowker, the Administrator, in said Paris, on the third Tuesdays of January and February next at one o'clock P. M. and continue in session till 4 o'clock P. M. of said days, for the purpose of receiving the claims aforesaid.

ASAPH KITTREDGE, } Commissioners
LEVI STOWELL, } on said estate.

Paris, Aug. 24, 1847. 19

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Hon. Job Prince, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, will be sold at public Auction on Monday, the eleventh day of October next, at one o'clock P. M., at the dwelling house of the late

SAMUEL TUCKER,

in Buckfield, the following real estate belonging to said deceased lying in said Buckfield, viz:—

The Homestead Farm, including the reversion of the Widow's Dower therein if necessary, or so much thereof as will produce the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars ($190) for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration and incidental charges.

NOAH PRINCE, Administrator.

Buckfield, Aug. 30th, A. D. 1847. 18

Executor's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Probate Court in Oxford County will be sold at public Auction, at the dwelling house of Samuel B. Locke, in Greenwood in said County, on Saturday, the tenth day of October next, at one o'clock P. M., two lots of land, belonging to the estate of

ISAAC HOWE,

late of said Greenwood, deceased, being lot numbered Seven in the Eighth Range, and lot numbered Nine in the Seventh Range, in said Greenwood, and in the North half of said Greenwood. Terms made known at sale.

IRA [mark] HOWE, } Executors.
CHRISTOPHER BRYANT, }

Greenwood, August 26th, 1847. 18

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

WILLIAM CHURCHILL, late of Livermore, the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ISAAC S. DALY.

Livermore, Aug. 27, 1847. 18

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

LEVI PERRY, late of Turner,

in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

LEVI PERRY.

Turner, Aug. 24, 1847. 18

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

JOHN KINNEY, late of Dixfield,

in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law requires.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

JOHN J. HOLMAN.

Dixfield, Aug. 24, 1847. 18

Hydropathic Institution

AT WATERFORD, MAINE,

THE subscribers have opened an Institution at the above place where they have every facility for carrying on the Water Cure, and where patients, troubled with any kind of curable disease, can be relieved of their burdens.

Terms—Six Dollars per week.

Each patient is requested to bring two Comforts, two Blankets, two wide Sheets, and several coarse Towels.

E. A. KITTREDGE,
C. FARRAR.

Waterford, May 27th, 1847. tf 4

TOWN ORDERS.

BLANKS for Town Orders for sale at this Office. Also, Quitclaim, Warrantee and Mortgage Deeds—Justice Writs, and Executions—Citations to Creditor. All orders, accompanied by the cash, promptly attended to.—May 11, '47.

THE INFLUENCE OF WOMEN.

Deprived of an equal voice in the government and councils of nations, and of the chances to reveal heroism and physical power on the battle field, woman has exercised but a partial influence over the fate of mankind. In savage, barbarous, and semi-civilized epochs, she has been scarcely more than a creature to bring forth the progeny and bear the burthens of the world.—Drudging and bowed down in the wigwams of the savage—following the trails of armies to kindle camp fires and prepare the food of the warrior—tilling the fields of her little more civilized husband task master, or ministering from slave marts to the passions of pandering man, as all Asia reveals her—what has woman been but a trampled flower, still beautiful in its ruin—plucked and cast by, the moment its odor had produced satiety. How unlike that glorious being who in the Garden of Eden was given to solace and beguile him—to solace and beguile him—to fill the spaces of solitude with the beatitude of Heaven. Her weakness, innocence and confiding nature were then, what they should ever have remained, the elements of transcendent strength. In that fair and tremulous beauty which was as Heaven itself, lived the angels who forsook the earth when woman descended from her primitive being. Step by step was the fall accelerated, until in ages but just gone, nothing but tears were left to assert the humanity of her race. Woman is only inferior to man in gross physical power—in all the fine and heroic sentiments, she is his equal if not his superior, and generations, in whatever age of darkness or light, take their hue and shape from the impress of her power. If she be trampled and debased, so will be her children—if she be pure and beautiful in heart and life, her progeny will be the same. In whatever condition, her original nature has never been fully obscured. Gleams of the heroic and heavenly have shot out from the darkness—Spartan and Roman mothers have answered for the sex—and even the wilderness has not wanted lofty specimens of the true woman among the savages of our race. Give woman the place of companionship which God gave her, let her be the councillor and friend of man and the scale of our civilization will never droop on the side of humanity.

WAKED UP A WRONG CUSTOMER. On Sunday night as Mr. George E. Tyler was going from Boston to South Boston, he was accosted by a man who asked as to what time it was.—Mr. Tyler pulled out his watch, (a gold one, valued at $75) which was immediately siezed by the man. The strong safety chain attached to the watch foiled the man in his efforts to get possession of the watch, and Mr. Tyler having recovered himself, struck the robber in the head which leveled him, and he then jumped upon and retained him until the watch arrived and took him into custody. He gave his name as Michael Malony. He was taken before the police Court, next morning, and committed to answer at the Municipal Court

---

ANECDOTE OF THE GIRAFFE. The New Orleans Sun relates a humorous story of a very well dressed and genteel looking person, who was curious to see the giraffe, and who stepped up to the man "wot receives the money," with:

"Is the giraffe to be seen here?"

"Yes, sir."

"I want to see him."

"Very well, sir."

"It is fifty cents, is'nt it?"

"One dollar, sir! fifty cents for servants."

"Well, I am a servant."

"You a servant?"

"Yes, sir."

"The deuce! whose?"

"Yours, sir—your *humble servant*."

"Walk in, sir, and take a seat. The joke is worth the price of admission."

It is calculated that the man who shaves every day cuts off nearly half a foot of beard per annum, and that a man eighty years of age will have removed in his time 27 feet of hair from his own countenance!

'Where did you come from,' said Wilkee to a beggar from the Isle of Wight. 'From the devil.' 'What's going on there?' 'Much the same as here.' 'What's that?' 'The rich taken in, and the poor kept out.'

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned Potitioners would represent that the County Road near Nathan Fuller's, at East Dixfield, to Col. John J. Holman's, at the Common (so called) in said town, as being very hilly and expensive to keep in repair, and subject to heavy drifting in the winter time, would ask that, after proper preliminary proceedings, you would proceed to view, and make such alterations, or new locations, on said route leading by John Thomas' as you shall think the public convenience and necessity require.

NATHANIEL KINNEY & 29 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of September, 1847.

On the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of John J. Holman, in said Dixfield, on Tuesday, the second day of November next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the Petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerk of said town of Dixfield, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Dixfield, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MEXICO, MAINE.

Notice to Road Builders.

LAND OFFICE,
BANGOR, Aug. 28, 1847.

THE undersigned will receive proposals for making a road through Dunn's Notch in Andover North Surplus, in the County of Oxford, commencing at the foot of the Pine tree at the head of the Notch, and running in an Easterly direction along the valley of the Ellis stream, not less than six ty rods to a large crotched Birch tree, or to a point farther down said stream at the option of the contractor.

Said road to be made in the following manner, viz:

1. To be built as nearly as may be upon an uniform grade between said pine tree and said birch tree, and if extended down the stream below the birch tree, not to exceed, at any place, the average elevation between those points.

2. The travel path to be at least twenty feet wide inside the railing, except at the Ledge in the Notch, and at the second Ledge, where the same may be reduced to a width of not less than sixteen feet.

3. The outside of said road, wherever there is a Ledge on which to found the same, to be built up with a permanent wall, to be raised to a level with the travel path—the same to be slightly drawn in at the top on the outside but to be square on the inside—the base of the wall to be in no place less than six feet wide, and when it is necessary to raise the same more than fifteen feet high, it shall not be less than seven feet at the base—the backside of this wall to be well filled with stones. When the foundation is not suitable for sustaining such a wall as the above the same shall be built with a rubble wall.

4. Six stone culverts to be made under the road, covered with the same material and to be at least two feet square in the clear, and to be put in at those points most suitable to drain the road; bars also to be made across the road between the culverts to turn the water to the ditch on the inside.

5. The inside of the road along the hill side to be eighteen inches lower than the outside and the earth on the inside bank to be so taken off as to prevent slides of the same from filling the road.

6. In the walls on the outside cedar posts not less than eight inches in diameter at the top are to be securely set for the purpose of supporting the rails, the posts to be as near eight feet apart as can be conveniently and to be five feet high above the level of the road—the rails to be two in number, of cedar or ash, and not less than six inches in diameter, and to be firmly spiked on, one at or near the top of the posts and the other two feet below the upper rail.

7. The bed of the road to be well covered with earth or gravel so as to make the same safe and convenient.

The above road to be completed and finished on or before the first day of August next, to the acceptance of the Land Agent.

No payment will be made on the contract by the State until the road is so finished and accepted.

The proposals to be directed to the subscriber at Bangor, and should be forwarded so as to reach that place before the first day of October next, which time is fixed for considering the same. Accompanying offers must be the names of individuals who will guarantee the performance of the contract by the person whose offer may be accepted.

Persons wishing to contract and willing to make a better and more commodious road than is contemplated by the above Schedule for the sum appropriated ($1200) are invited to submit a description of the road they would build, with their offers.

[4w17] SAML CONY, *Land Agent.*

PIANO FORTES.

Newell & Niebuhr.

(Corner of Middle & Temple Streets, Portland.)

ARE Agents for the sale of PIANO FORTES from the celebrated Manufactory of HALLET, DAVIS & Co., and are prepared to furnish instruments at Boston prices.

We shall keep constantly on hand an assortment of Piano Fortes, which we will warrant equal to any made in the country, and would invite purchasers to call at our Ware Rooms, (entrance on Temple street, first door, up stairs,) and examine for themselves.

☞ *Old Pianos taken in exchange.*

Portland, August 3, 1847. 3mis13

Norway Liberal Institute.

THE THIRD TERM

OF this Institution will commence on *Wednesday, the 8th day of September* next, and continue TWELVE WEEKS.

TUITION, from $3.00 to $4.00 per Term.
BOARD, from $1.00 to $1.50 per week.

TEACHERS.

EBENEZER P. HINDS, A. B., *Principal.*
JACOB W. BROWN, *Vice Principal.*
MISS MARY F. CHASE, *Preceptress.*
MISS MARY A. A. ADDITON, *Teacher of Music.*
MISS ANN N. DELBING, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*
ISAIAH H. BAKER, *Teacher of Penmanship.*

Norway, 6th of August, 1847. 4w14

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the pasture of the subscriber on the 4th inst., a dark red STEER, three years old, very snug built, and would measure about five feet ten inches. Whoever will return said Steer, or give information where he may be found, shall be suitably rewarded. CHARLES F. CUMMINGS.

Paris Hill, August 9, 1847. 1f4

BLANKS.

A Prime Assortment of Blanks, printed on good paper, kept constantly for sale at the Bookstore of B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846. tf

HEALTH! HEALTH!!

Dr. Wood's

SARSAPARILLA

AND

WILD CHERRY BITTERS.

THIS NEW AND VALUABLE EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY has been used with great success for the permanent removal of all such diseases as take their rise from an impure state of the Blood—it promotes a healthy action of the Liver—strengthens the Nerves and at once secures

HEALTH AND VIGOR

to the whole system. In all cases of

JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, SCROFULA, HEADACHE, LANGUOR,

and that

DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS,

which is so common a Complaint in the

SPRING AND SUMMER

season of the year, this Medicine has not its equal—and a single trial will convince the most incredulous of its peculiar virtues.

For further particulars the reader is referred to pamphlets which will be furnished by the Agents, showing the estimation in which this valuable Medicine is held by those who have used it.

☞ CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. ☜

Be particular and ask for *Dect. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters*, and receive no other. This is the first preparation of these articles combined, ever offered to the public, and the great success attending its use has induced the unprincipled to counterfeit and imitate. As a preventive, see that the bottle have the words "*Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters*," pre-ed on the glass, and that each label on the bottle is signed by the proprietor, E. Thornton, Jr., New Bedford.

☞ AGENTS. Paris, THOMAS ROCKLE; S. Paris A. Hall; Norway, Robert Noyes.

☞ Portland, EDWARD MASON, Wholesale and Retail Agent, where orders can be directed.

Also, for sale by Agents in every town in the State

June, 15 1847. 3m 6

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned Potitioners would represent that the County Road near Nathan Fuller's, at East Dixfield, to Col. John J. Holman's, at the Common (so called) in said town, as being very hilly and expensive to keep in repair, and subject to heavy drifting in the winter time, would ask that, after proper preliminary proceedings, you would proceed to view, and make such alterations, or new locations, on said route leading by John Thomas' as you shall think the public convenience and necessity require.

NATHANIEL KINNEY & 29 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of September, 1847.

On the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of John J. Holman, in said Dixfield, on Tuesday, the second day of November next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the Petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerk of said town of Dixfield, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Dixfield, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

Fire Insurance.

THE undersigned having given special attention to the subject of Insurance, and having made arrangements with several of the best Mutual Companies, is now prepared to take risks, on the most favorable terms, on all classes of Property liable to be destroyed by fire which can be safely insured on the Mutual Principle.

THE THOMASTON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Thomaston, Me., is nearly 20 years old, and for the farmers and the safe class of buildings and contents, is very safe and economical. *It insures 3-4ths the value* of such property, and its rates of premium vary from 2 1-2 to 6 per cent. It excludes Mills, Factories, Tanneries, and shops of Joiners, Coopers, Cabinet-makers, Blacksmiths, and Stores used for the retail of intoxicating liquors. Insures but 1-2 the value of Stores in any case, does not insure the goods in them. Policies run four years.

THE PORTSMOUTH M. F. I. Co., of Portsmouth, N. H., insures the same classes of property on very favorable terms, and also 3-4ths the value of Stores and 1-2 the value of goods in Stores, also some of the safer classes of Shops and Mills. Policies run five years, and the rates of premium vary from 5 to 15 per cent.

THE ROCKINGHAM M. F. I. Co., of Exeter, N. H., embraces the like risks; also, Shops, Mills, Tanneries, and Manufacturing establishments of some kinds but excludes those of Cotton and Wool. Its Policies run from one to six years, and its premiums vary from 5 to 25 per cent.

THE ATLANTIC M. F. I. Co., of Exeter, N. H., takes the like risks; also Cotton and Woollen Mills, and nearly all risks usually insured in Stock Companies. This company divides its risks into four classes:—*Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants,* and *Manufacturers*,—and each class is assessed by itself and is not liable for the losses sustained by the other classes.

THE HOLYOKE M. F. I. Co., of Salem, Mass., insures the safer kinds of property, but excludes Mills and Manufactorys, and hazardous Shops, Taverns, Livery Stables, also Stores where intoxicating drinks are sold and used. This company insures *two thirds of the value of goods* in a Store; also of other personal property as well as buildings, and can insure $5000 in one risk. Its Policies run six years, and its rates of premium vary from 7 to 25 per cent. *Hay, Grain, Provisions, &c.* are insured in this company.

THE BOWDOIN M. F. I. Co., of Salem, Mass., insures like risks; also Taverns, Livery Stables, Shops, Mills, Manufacturing establishments and their contents, and nearly all risks taken in Stock Companies. Rates of Premium vary from 3 to 25 per cent.

This Agency affords several facilities and safeguards worthy of attention. 1. These Companies are believed to be all of them sound and responsible, and most of them are thoroughly proved by years of successful operation. 2. The agent in ordinary cases examines property before insuring, and in all cases must be satisfied that property is not prized or insured too high, so as to give temptation for fraud. 3. The applicant can insure his various kinds of property through the same Agency, which is often a great convenience. 4. In heavy establishments he can divide the risk between different Companies, and insure thus several thousand dollars on the mutual principle through one Agency, and avoid the necessity of resorting to Stock Offices. 5. By dividing the risks thus in a village among several Companies, it is possible to insure a large amount of property exposed to one fire without subjecting either Company to a severe loss at one time. 6. It is the intention of the Agent to establish in various places such local Agencies as the successful management of the Agency and interests of the insured may require. Applications for insurance may be addressed to the undersigned at his residence in Gorham, Me., or made personally to him in towns he may visit. All letters must be post paid to secure attention.

CYRIL PEARL, Agent.

Gorham, Maine.

☞ For the present, applications for insurance in this vicinity in either of the above Companies, may be made to LEVI STOWELL, Esq., Paris Hill, Me.

August 18, 1847. 6w16

Bricks! Bricks!!

10.000 BRICKS For Sale by W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Aug. 23, 1847. tf

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners for the County of Oxford:

WE, the undersigned Inhabitants of a place in said County known by the name of Bryceburg Academy Grant and of the adjoining towns, would respectfully represent that the public convenience and necessity require that a County road should be laid out through a part of said Grant, commencing at the house of Reynolds Cudworth, said Grant, thence running near Nathan Stiles, by Aaron and Daniel Cowen's house, to strike the town road in the town of Gilead near Andrew Ginnason's, as in the most suitable place, thence to the main travelled road on the Androscoggin River near the house of John M. Bemis in said Gilead. We also ask you to locate a County road from Moses Mason's house to the East line of the town of Gilead, near Pleasant River Bridge (so called) in Bethel. We would further request that the public good requires that an alteration be made in the town of Gilead, leaving the old road on the Eastern side of Wild River Bridge and going to the South of said old road and striking the old road again near the house of Ezekiel W Chaffins. MOSES MASON & 14 others.

Fryeburg Academy Grant, April 24th, 1847.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of July, 1847.

On the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the house of Moses Mason, in Gilead, on Tuesday, the 26th day of October 1847, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the Petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerk of said town of Gilead, and upon the Plantation Clerk of said organized Plantation through which said route passes, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Gilead and the Plantation aforesaid, and by publishing the same six weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris and in The Age, printed at Augusta, it being the paper nearest by the prayer of the Petition, and publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, C'k's.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

Lumber! Lumber!!

60,000 FEET HEMLOCK BOARDS, Timber, Joist & Lath Boards, for sale at C. Woodward's Mill in Waterford.

☞ Dimension timber sawed at short notice. For further particulars, enquire of C. WOODWARD at the Mill, or of W. E. GOODNOW, Norway Village.

Aug. 12, 1847.—tf 15

CELEBRATED

CHOLERA MIXTURE,

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA,

And Bowel Complaints generally.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

Pike & Osgood,

At 79 & 81 Blackstone Street, Boston, Mass.

FOR all the purposes for which this remedy is designed, it stands before the Public pre-eminently without a rival. It is based on a thorough knowledge of the Physiological state of the system in which Bowel Complaints supervene, and is a scientific combination of remedial agents, admirably adapted to the effectual and speedy restoration of the patient, whether the disease originates from obstructed Perspiration, Worms, Excess, or Repletion, or from a vitiated state of the stomach and bowels. Its influence extends to every part of the system, producing a healthful effect upon all the secretions and excretions, and restoring all the diseased organs of the body to their normal state.

☞ For CHOLERA INFANTUM, which sweeps so many children, annually, to an early grave, it has no equal; and no family ought to be without it.

Price—50 cents per bottle.

For sale by CHAS. L. FRANCIS and ROB'T NOYES, Norway Village.

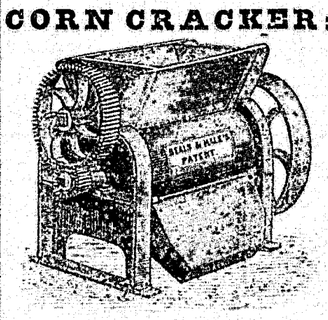
Aug. 12, 1847 tf 15

Important to Millers & Mill Owners

BEAL & HALE'S

PATENT IMPROVED

CORN CRACKER:



A NEW AND SUPERIOR INVENTION

For Cracking Corn and Cobs previous to passing through mill-stones.

For Grinding the same suitable for Provinder. And also, for Cracking Corn alone, suitable for Hominy, and the use of Stables.

Also, for grinding Bark, Apples, Sumach, Plaster, &c. &c.

THIS valuable Invention surpasses all others of the kind, in Compactness, Durability, Uniformity of its Work, and Economy of Power. Its height, when set up for use, is two feet eleven inches, which is much less than the common vertical machine. It will wear (with the same usage) longer than three of those now in use, and grind the Corn and Cobs to the same degree of fineness, *not leaving the Cobs coarser than the Corn*, as is the case with other machines, (especially if a little worn,) and this it will do when the Corn is damp, or even green, without clogging, which no other mill will do. It is generally driven by a four-inch belt—it may be driven by gear, however, without inconvenience—by which Cobs and Corn are cracked faster than one run of stones can grind them. It is also asserted by experienced millers that any run of stones will grind at least one-fourth faster and finer when the Cobs are cut up in this manner, than they otherwise would. And Corn alone is cracked in a superior manner for stable use, at the rate of sixty bushels an hour.—Thus making this machine one of *Economy in Power, Time* and *Money*, as well as *convenience* to the miller.

To the verity of the above statements we annex the following certificates, selected from a large number which have been kindly furnished us.

WORCESTER, Dec. 8, 1846.

Messrs. Beal & Co.—Gentlemen: Since you were here we have put in operation the Cracker which we purchased of you; and we are happy to say that it works quite as well as you had represented, proving to be just the thing needed for the use for which it is designed. We think that we can grind cobs and corn after passing them through your Cracker, nearly one third quicker, making a much better meal than with the old fashioned Crackers. We would say, likewise, that we find it quite a saving to have our clear corn run through in the same way—for, by it beginning to flour nearer the eye of the stone, we can make softer meal. And we can say, that considering the superior manner in which it does the work, its apparent durability, and the ease with which it is put in operation, it is decidedly the best article which we have ever seen.—Yours, respectfully.

REUBEN BEMIS,
WM. B. WHITNEY.

WINTHROP, Dec. 15, 1846.

Messrs. Beal & Co.—Gentlemen: Having had the honor of using one of your Cob Crackers for the past six months, perfectly to my satisfaction, and to the satisfaction of my customers, and furthermore, my customers prefer their corn cracked by it, and also their scrap, because it leaves it without any meal, if wished. I should recommend to any miller in want of a Cob Cracker, to get one of these machines, as I think they are better any thing of the kind in use.

Respectfully yours,
ROBERT S. SIMPSON.

LOWELL, Dec. 18, 1845.

To Messrs Beal & Co.—Gentlemen: Having had one of your Corn Crackers in use in our mill for several months past, and having it to be the best mill for Cobs and Corn that we have ever seen or used, we take pleasure in stating that we have noted the time by the watch, and it has broken sixty bushels of corn in one hour. We also saw the operation of one of your mills at Mr. Jenkins' shop in this city, where one-horse power was applied, and it cracked and thirty bushels of clear corn out for the stable use, in one hour. We hesitate not to say that it will do more work with the same power than any other mill for the purpose now in use.

Yours respectfully,
GEO. C. ROUNDEY & CO.

NORWAY VILLAGE, February 17, 1846.

The undersigned have seen in operation, and duly examined in this place, with great satisfaction, a new and improved Cast-Iron Mill, for cracking Corn, grinding Bark, Apples, &c., and have no hesitation in pronouncing it superior to anything of the kind, for a similar purpose, that we have ever seen in any part of the country. And to the inventors, Messrs. Beal & Hale, of Lowell, Mass., we do most willingly award the credit of producing the very article that is so much needed in all Grist Mills, for cracking Corn, Cobs and all.—As to this invention, the Cob, however ground, is cut up finer than the Corn, and can be made into Meal by millstones, in one quarter less time than by the common method of grinding after its passage through our old fashioned Bark Mill.

For a Provender Mill, or for preparing up Corn for horses or cattle feed, without the use of mill stones, we confidently think it will excel most now in use. And for a Bark Mill, and all other uses for which it is designed, we do most cheerfully recommend it to the public.

LEVI WHITMAN, } *Proprietors*
EZRA P. BEAL, } *in the*
S. J. SMITH, } *Norway*
EBEN HOBBS, } *Mills.*
SAMUEL AMES, *Miller* 49 *years.*

And signed by 50 others, citizens of Norway.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY

WILLIAM BEAL,

At Adams's Steam Mill, Adams St, Lowell, Mass.

To whom all orders should be addressed. Also for sale in Boston, by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, Quincy Hall; and by PARKER & WHITE, No. 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone Street.

Mr. BEAL is also Agent for the sale of GRIMES'S PATENT SMUT MILL.

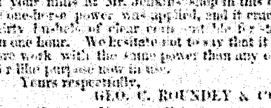
Also, for the sale of

PLATT'S PATENT UNIVERSAL IMPROVED GRIST MILLS,

And Rights for the same, in the counties of Rockingham, Merrimack, Strafford and Belknap, New Hampshire, and Essex county, Mass.

The above machines are believed to be superior to all previous inventions.—July 27, 1847. tf 12

SPECTACLES



A Good Assortment of Spectacles for persons of all ages may be found at the Store of the subscriber. Call and see.

B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, March 22, 1847. 11tf

SHELF HARD WARE.

BROWN & CO.

ARE making weekly additions to their stock of Shelf Hard Ware, and would call the attention of purchasers to their present assortment. A considerable portion of it having recently been purchased for CASH, in the City of New York, they flatter themselves they can give a little better bargains than can be obtained elsewhere.

Steep Falls, Norway, June 28, 1847 tf8

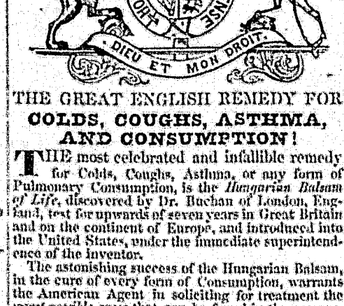
CONSUMPTION CURED!

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF

BUCHAN'S

Hungarian Balsam

OF LIFE.



THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR

COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION!

THE most celebrated and infallible remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of Pulmonary Consumption, is the *Hungarian Balsam of Life*, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, test for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States, under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of Consumption, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the *worst possible cases* that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians, as *confirmed and incurable*. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the most desperate cases. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English Medicine, of known and established efficacy.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a *preventive medicine* in all cases of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, pain in the side and chest, irritation and soreness of the lungs, bronchitis, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, night sweats, emaciation and general debility, asthma, influenza, hooping cough, and cramp.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated consumption, it is the only source of hope.

By Special Appointment—DAVID F. BRADLEE, 120 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American Agent on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

AGENTS.—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris Hill; R. Noyes, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; C. P. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; E. Mason, Portland.

August 17, 1847. 1yeow tDFB15

DR. UPHAM'S

Vegetable Internal Remedy

FOR THE PILES!

☞ A Cure for Life Secured. ☜

DR. UPHAMS INTERNAL REMEDY for the cure of Piles, inflammation of the Liver and Spleen, inflammation, soreness and ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; inflammatory and mercurial Rheumatism; impurity of Blood; weakness and inflammation of the Spine; and for the relief of married ladies, is the only really successful remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the American public.

The Vegetable Pile Fleetmary, invented by Dr. A. Upham, a distinguished physician of New York city, is—mark this—an Internal Remedy, not an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, either Bleeding or Blind, internal or external; and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure—*speedy and permanent*. It is also a convenient medicine to take, and improves the general health in a remarkable manner.

Each Box contains twelve doses, at 8 pence per dose. It is very mild in its operation, and be taken in cases of the most acute inflammation without danger. All external applications are to the highest degree disagreeable, inconvenient, and offensive; and from the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects. This medicine attacks the disease at its source, and removing the cause, renders the cure certain and permanent.

CURE FOR LIFE GUARANTIED.

The Fleetmary contains no Mineral Medicines; no Aloes, Colocynth, Gamboge, or other powerful and irritating Purgative. No fear of taking cold while under its influence, no change in diet necessary. If taken according to the directions, a "A cure for life is guaranteed."

Pamphlets, giving valuable information respecting this medicine, may be obtained of agents, gratis.

D. F. BRADLEE, 120 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris Hill; Robert Noyes, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; C. P. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; Edward Mason Portland.—Aug. 17, 1847. 1y15

DR. WARREN'S

SARSAPARILLA TOMATO, AND WILD CHERRY

Physical Bitters.

At 50 cts. per bottle.

SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO, and WILD CHERRY BITTERS have now become a standard Medicine, universally approved by Physicians as a safe, speedy and effectual remedy for Consumption, Mercurial and Cutaneous diseases; jaundice, indigestion, dyspepsia, inflammation of the liver, liver complaints, costiveness, weak and sore Stomach, ulcers and running sores, swelling of the limbs, pain in the bones, tumors in the throat, rheumatic affections, salt rheum, erysipelas, eruptions on the face or body, cancerous sores, king's evil, chronic catarrh, languor, debility, headache, dizziness, sallow complexion, and all those disorders which arise from the abuse of Mercury, or from an impure taint in the blood, no matter how acquired.

The extract here presented is prepared after directions given by the celebrated Dr. Warren, whose name it bears, and will be found superior to any preparation of the kind now in use. It is highly concentrated, entirely vegetable, and very finely flavored to the taste. The change which it produces in the condition and tendency of the system is speedy and permanent.

As a Spring Medicine for purifying the blood, strengthening the stomach and body, and clearing all consumptive habits, the Sarsaparilla, Tomato and Wild Cherry Bitters are entirely unrivalled.

Prepared and sold by DAVID F. BRADLEE, at the *Magazin de Santé*, (Magazine of Health,) 120 Washington Street, Boston, General Agency for Dr. Upham's Hungarian Balsam of Life, Upham's Pile Fleetmary, Bradlee's Purifying and Preserving Pills, Dr. Jackson's Infallible Eradicator, Bradlee's New England Hair Restorative, Bradlee's Superior Cologne Water, &c.

Also—As above, all the Popular Medicines in general use, pure and genuine, at the lowest possible prices.

Also—For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris Hill; R. Noyes, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; C. P. Chase, Dixfield; W. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; E. Mason, Portland.

August 17, 1847. 1y15

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned would hereby give public notice that they have this day formed a partnership in trade under the name and style of TUBBS & BUCK.

ORRIN TUBBS,
WM. P. BUCK.

North Paris, August 5, 1847. 3w14

N. B. TUBBS & BUCK will keep constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Goods suitable to country trade, at the commodious Store formerly occupied by Ebenezer Drake, and more recently by Orrin Tubbs, where they will be happy to wait on their customers.

THE SOUTH PARIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

OFFER to the Trade, at WHOLESALE, their various styles of WOOLENS, at a trifling advance from the cost of manufacture, and for less prices than the same quality of goods can be obtained in the Boston or other markets.

JAMES DEERING, *Agent.*

South Paris, May 28, 1847. tf 4

Hydropathic Institution

AT WATERFORD, MAINE,

THE subscribers have opened an Institution at the above place where they have every facility for carrying on the Water Cure, and where patients, troubled with any kind of curable disease, can be relieved of their burdens.

TERMS—Six Dollars per week.

Each patient is requested to bring two Comforts, two Blankets, two wide Sheets, and several coarse Towels. E. A. KITTREDGE.

C. FARRAR.

Waterford, May 27th, 1847. tf 4

THE SOUTH PARIS

Manufacturing Company

HAVE on hand, and will continue to keep through the season, an extensive assortment of

Cassimeres, Satinetts, Fulled Cloths, Linseys—Blanketing 2 1-4 yards wide,—White, Green, Scarlet Yellow, Corbo, and Wine Colored

Flannels,

and PRESSED CLOTH, for dresses,

Manufactured expressly for their customers, which they will exchange for WOOL on the most favorable conditions. No Cloths will be offered which are known to be defective; and full satisfaction will be made if any prove unserviceable.

JAMES DEERING, *Agent.*

South Paris, May 28, 1847. tf 4

TOWN ORDERS.

BLANKS for Town Orders for sale at this Office. Also, Quitclaim, Warrantee and Mortgage Deeds—Justice Writs, and Executions—Citations to Creditor. All orders, accompanied by the cash, promptly attended to.—May 11, '47.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

GRAMMARS, Geographies, Arithmetics, Histories, and all other books commonly used in Schools, for sale by B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846. 3tf

Atlantic & St. Lawrence Rail Road.

SIXTH ASSESSMENT.

THE Stockholders of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road Company are notified, that the sixth assessment of Five Dollars per share, on all the shares of the Company, has been made by the President and Directors, (being the 7th payment) and the same will be due and payable to the Treasurer, at his office, on the 27th day of September next.

CHAS. E. BARRETT, Treasurer of A. and St. L. R. R.

Portland, Aug. 24, 1847. 19

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleansing and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN,

PARIS HILL,

PRICE—Filling with Gold, from 50 to $1,00.
do Tin Foil, 25 to 50.
Cleaning set of Teeth, 50 to 1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth, from $1,00 to 1,50, & 2,00.
Work warranted.—March 25. tf 47

☞ Real Estate for Sale.

THE subscriber, being thereto duly authorized by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, offers for sale the Real Estate of JAMES BENIS, late of Paris, deceased.

The property lies in the Northerly part of Paris, being the Northerly half of Lots No. 25 and 26, 4th Range, containing about one hundred and ninety acres of land lying on both sides of the Little Androscoggin River together with the buildings thereon, consisting of a House, Barn, and Saw Mill, all new. The interior of the house is unfinished. The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road, it is expected, will pass through the land.

A very desirable opportunity for a safe investment is here offered, as the property must be sold. If not disposed of at private sale it will be sold at public Auction.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber on Paris Hill.

FRANCIS BEMIS, Administrator.

Paris, July 1, 1847. 9

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.—Feb. 14, 1846. tf 41

Asiatic Liniment.

THIS LINIMENT is decidedly the VERY best preperation ever got up for the cure of Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, Numbness, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Gout, Spinal Irritation, and almost any local Inflammation.—It may be considered a desideratum in the list of curatives, combining advantages not possessed by any other preperation of the kind, is prompt and efficient in its action, and may be relied on as perfectly safe in all cases for which it is recommended. It will not soil the clothing nor the skin, as do most of the "Compounds" brought out under the name of Liniment, but is perfectly clean and has a fragrant smell, which is of more importance than many suppose who imagine that any thing that smells and tastes bad, and is offensive in the highest degree, must surely possess wonderful powers as a Medicine. It is put up in a neat and attractive style, and sells at the low price of

25 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Prepared and sold by

H. K. HINKLEY, *Apothecary,*

PORTLAND, Me.

For sale by TUBBS & PORTER, Paris; Natl'l Harlow, West Buckfield; Sydenham Bridgham, Buckfield; L. S. Bumpass, Hebron; T. T. Lurvey, Peru & Adams, Woodstock; Houghton &